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Column One
BY
David Courtney

A LITTLE under three months ago Dr. Mossadegh fell. It was a nasty fall, but he is still whole-skinned and apparently waits calmly upon his trial, which is now set for Sunday. Persia is a State of ancient tenure and, as its people never tire of pointing out, of long civilization: Dr. Mossadegh, therefore, is being gently treated, or so we are told, and can expect a proper trial and a merciful judgment although there *is* always the chance of accident, which happens not uncommonly among the heirs of Darius.

●

THIS Shah and his Prime Minister, General Zahedi, have no love for Mossadegh, but are aware of the fact that the obstinate old man in their custody still has a wide public following and a much wider public sympathy. It would be useless to bring him to trial and let him off with a caution; but it might be dangerous to bring him to trial and make the verdict and penalty fit the seriousness of the charges that have been brought against him. His pyjamas, his fainting-fits, his snubs to the lordly West and his resolute attempt to keep Persia's oil for the Persians, even if that meant that nobody else, except a few oil-runners from Italy and Persia, would buy it, built up a picturesque nationalist personality dear to the hearts of a people in revolt as much against drabness as against western "Imperialism." For this reason, it may not do to bring Mossadegh to justice.

●

FEW of Dr. Mossadegh's old colleagues of the National Front, whether in prison or out, are taken seriously by General Zahedi. Without their leader they seem to be of very poor stuff; and some of them have escaped trouble altogether merely by swearing fealty to their liege sovereign, the Shah, and going about telling everyone likely to pass it on to General Zahedi, that they had always suspected Dr. Mossadegh of villainy and now were sure of it. Even the Tudeh Party, from all accounts, is taken lightly by the Prime Minister. Internationally, General Zahedi is bothered not only by the rival pressures and tuggings of East and West but also by the conflict of policy within the West itself. Mr. Eden has made it plain that he expects Persia to restore diplomatic relations with Britain before negotiations for a settlement of the oil dispute are opened up. The Americans are said to have told Teheran that they want the oil negotiations to begin at once and that Persia can then resume relations with Britain at her leisure. Why General Zahedi should not restore relations with Britain (a matter of two or three days), and re-open the oil negotiations (likely to drag on for months) at the same time, is not said. He may think that it would give a good impression if the formal break with England were kept up and the main oil negotiations were carried on through American representatives. But even Mr. Dulles could not expect Britain to swallow that.

Jerusalem, November 6.

Lengthy Mapai, G.Z. Negotiations Seen

Jerusalem Post Staff

Protracted negotiations between Mapai and the General Zionists are foreshadowed following the meeting yesterday in Jerusalem between the four General Zionist Members and Prime Minister Ben Gurion. The inter-cabinet negotiations are liable to continue for several weeks at least. Meanwhile the Government will continue without active leadership, as the Prime Minister eases himself out of office, *The Jerusalem Post* learned.

The General Zionists have presented a long list of economic demands, centering about a greater latitude for "free enterprise" business operations, decontrol of foreign currency and the other demands they have made since before entering the coalition. One General Zionist described the negotiations as "history repeating itself."

To back up their demands, the General Zionists demanded the Deputy-Ministerships of Finance and Education, and repeated their request for the Deputy-Premiership.

They stress that they oppose the combination of the premiership with the post of Finance Minister.

(From Mapai circles it is learned that the General Zionist demand for the Deputy-Premiership is considered to be merely a bargaining counter, to which agreement is hardly likely).

Joint Committees

The two parties will appoint two or four-man committees on a parity basis to discuss the various issues. It appears that both sides are in favour of continuing the present coalition, but it will take some time before the issues are solved on a mutually agreeable basis.

It is not as yet known whether the Prime Minister will announce his resignation before an accord is reached or will absent himself from Cabinet meetings.

During the two and a quarter hour meeting, no names of candidates for the Premiership were proposed, it was learned from an official source, who added that the atmosphere was "friendly."

Mr. Ben Gurion, in whose office the meeting was held, is reported to have stated that his party's request that he stay in office will have no bearing on his actions.

The General Zionist Ministers will report to their party's administrative committee in Tel Aviv today.

HAIFA LIKES B.G.

HAIFA, Thursday. — Workers in many factories here where Mapai dominates the Workers' Committees assembled during work hours today to hear speeches demanding that the Prime Minister remain in office. Afterwards they sent telegrams to Mr. Ben Gurion. Several men interviewed by *The Jerusalem Post* confirmed reports that Haifa workers were prepared to strike in order to press the Prime Minister to stay.

LOCAL COMMANDERS MEET

Jordan-Israel local commanders meetings were held at three different points along the lines yesterday, near Budrus, in the Lydda area, and in the Jerusalem and Hebron areas, NEABS reports.

Citrus Delegation Off to Moscow

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The three-men Citrus Marketing Board delegation to Moscow is leaving for Europe by El Al tonight. Mr. A. Rassin, an expert of the Israel Fuel Corporation, who was to have left with the mission to negotiate a barter agreement of citrus against Russian crude oil, has postponed his trip.

The postponement is connected with reports that the Russian crude oil samples have been found unsatisfactory. It is expected that different samples will have to be sent or, alternatively, that citrus will be exchanged against Russian wheat.

A proposed shipment of clementines to Great Britain and Belgium has been cancelled as citrus growers refused to send any fruit before the Government fixed the exchange rate for foreign currency earnings.

The only shipment which will be executed at present is a load of 2,500 crates of clementines to Austria.

Premier, Scientists At Weizmann Dinner

"We have enjoyed the great distinction of having in the first President of our Republic Dr. Weizmann, a man who combined the great ethical heritage of Jewish history with the rich scientific achievements of our time," Premier Ben Gurion said at the King David Hotel last night.

The Premier was addressing 120 distinguished guests whom he and Mrs. Ben Gurion entertained in honour of the world-famous scientists, including two Nobel Prize winners, visiting Israel for the Weizmann memorial observances. Mr. Meyer W. Weisgal, Chairman of the Weizmann Institute's Executive Council, was master of ceremonies.

Prof Niels Bohr spoke of the deep impression he was taking away from his first visit to Israel and lauded the work being done at the Weizmann Institute of Science and other scientific institutions.

Professor Ernst Chain thought it remarkable that three-quarters of the contributions to the symposia came from Israel scientists of a level that would have done credit to any country in the world. "No one in the world can prevent this country from producing results which will be hailed everywhere and make a contribution to the furtherance of world science," he declared.

Stop Jordan From Lying, Sharett Asks Bennike

Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett yesterday cabled a protest to Major General Vagn Bennike at the United Nations against Jordan's attempts to discredit Israel by malicious fabrications.

The text of the cable follows:

I am constrained to protest to you personally on the recent Jordan campaign of deliberately issuing, with maximum publicity, false, or seriously distorted, reports of incidents claimed as violations by Israel of the Armistice Agreement.

The two latest flagrant cases are allegations concerning the blowing up of a water pipe near Anata village and attacks on Budrus village.

Jordan published with a blare of trumpets, and even before submitting a complaint, allegations that water pipes had been destroyed by Israel Police from Mt. Scopus. Despite our repeated requests, Jordan has still not confirmed its complaint in writing, apparently being quite sure that the complaint has no substance. The blowing up of the water pipe was, seemingly, an act of Jordanian *agents provocateurs*.

Regarding Budrus, Jordan alleged a major Israel attack and actually demanded the imposition of a cease-fire, although, in fact, no attack or other incident had occurred. In this case again, no written complaint has been forthcoming, despite a widely-publicized Jordan press release alleging a raid by 60 Israel soldiers.

These cases recall the notorious Beit Iksa incident of July 26 last, when Jordan alleged Israel attacks on that village and showed the investigators blood stains supposedly of wounded men but proved on examination to be bovine, and not human.

This was a typical example of Jordan's falsification of evidence with a view to establishing a fictitious Israel violation of the Armistice and exploiting it for propaganda and political purposes.

I must request you in the interests of objective truth, and the tranquillity of the area, to use your influence with the Jordan authorities to ensure that they desist from irresponsible publication of utterly baseless allegations designed, apparently, to sustain their campaign of vilification of Israel to load the dice against her while the Security Council is in session.

Nashashibi Warns Of Guerrilla War

There has never been guerrilla warfare against Israel, but the patience of the refugees is near straining point and real guerrilla warfare, or worse, may be started by them, declared Azmi Nashashibi, Jordan's Press Information Officer in a broadcast over Radio Ramallah last night.

Speaking of the Kibya affair, Nashashibi charged that "Israel's 'political police' staged the grenade attack on a house in Yahud last month in order to justify the butchery of Kibya." Jordan infiltration was harmless, he claimed, and in no way justified retaliation on the large scale committed by Israel.

USSR Applies To Join ILO

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — The Soviet Legation in Berne, Switzerland, today sent a letter to the Director-General of the International Labour Organization saying Russia "has decided to take upon herself the obligations in accordance with the charter of the organization."

Russia is not a member of the I.L.O.

The move, reported by TASS, the Soviet News Agency, was qualified by some reservations.

Eden Deplores Israel, Jordan Border Strife

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the Commons today that Britain was deeply concerned over the matter of tension on the Israel-Jordan frontier.

Referring to the Israel attack on the Jordan village of Kibya he said, "I think the whole House will join in deploring the events at Kibya. It must be clear to everyone that an outrage of this kind can only obstruct the chances of peace which Israel assures us she is so anxious to obtain.

"We know this problem has a background of infiltration across the Israel-Jordan border. The problem will not be solved until we can resolve the problem of the Arab refugees.

"I do not believe the Jordan Government connive at or encourage this infiltration. I think they have taken energetic measures to stop it. My hope is that whatever the United Nations decide the Truce Supervision Organization will be strengthened, because if a policy of reprisals is going to be allowed to continue we shall never be able to get any peace negotiations going."

The Foreign Secretary said Britain was "deeply concerned" in the Jordan-Israel dispute specifically "because we are parties to the tripartite declaration of 1950, and on account of our treaty of alliance with Jordan."

McNeil Urges Assurance Egypt to Maintain Peace

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Mr. Hector McNeil, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs in the former Labour Government, said in the Commons today that he did not share the optimism of all his friends about the benefits that could be expected from a revision of the Anglo-Egyptian treaty of 1936.

"It seems very plain that if we are going to try to ensure that any revision of the treaty will make for greater stability, revision should in some fashion be allied to reaffirmation of the tripartite agreement." (He was referring to the Anglo-American-French declaration of 1950 that they would uphold peace and stability in the Middle East.)

Fears Aggression

If revision proved that the Egyptian Government was going to be supplied with arms, training, technicians, manpower and the means to maintain the bases and defences, then the British opposition would want an assurance that Egypt understood that such arms must not in any circumstances be used for aggressive action against any of her neighbours in the Middle East.

Mr. McNeil believed that the Egyptian Government has illegally used its position to impede lawful traffic throughout the Canal Zone to the economic distress of the whole area. Next to reorganizing Canal Zone traffic there was the question of reorganizing the British refinery at Haifa, he said.

2 Italian Rioters Killed, 12 Hurt In Trieste Clash

TRIESTE, Thursday (Reuter). — Two Italians were killed and at least 12 others wounded by bullets when British-commanded police opened fire on demonstrators here tonight. One, a boy aged 15, was killed by a shot in the stomach, while a 55-year-old Italian died later.

An Allied spokesman said that a total of 15 Italians were in hospital as a result of the two clashes. He said most of these were injured by baton blows.

Police opened fire when a big crowd of schoolboys and adult demonstrators yelling "Trieste for Italy" and "Down with Tito" began pelting them with paving stones torn from the surface of one of Trieste's main streets.

Police officers gave repeated warnings to the demonstrators to disperse. But the youths surged forward under a fire of stones from their companions and began to cut off some of the police constables.

The clash occurred outside the church of St. Anthony into which police had chased demonstrators earlier today, and where the clergy were preparing to celebrate the ceremony of reconsecration deemed necessary to wipe out the effects of the earlier violence.

Employ Water-Pumps

Powerful jets of water shot through the doors of the church as police water-pumps chased the fleeing demonstrators. A few police constables followed the demonstrators into the church waving batons.

During this first demonstration shortly before lunch about 20 schoolboys were injured by baton blows and a number of police were cut and bruised by flying stones.

After lunch the demonstrators filtered back to the central area of Trieste around the church where heavy police forces stood on guard. They managed to break through to piles of paving stones littering a street under repair. They used these to launch a determined attack on the police.

Meanwhile, in other parts of the city British and American military vehicles were stoned. Four British soldiers were surrounded in their jeep by a yelling mob, but held the demonstrators at bay with their rifles until they gave way.

Egypt Said Interfering In Sudanese Elections

KHARTOUM, Thursday. — An Umma Party representative withdrew from the Mixed Electoral Commission today in protest at alleged Egyptian interference in the current Sudanese elections.

The Umma representative charged the commission failed to deal with "well-founded complaints about Egyptian interference."

The Umma Party has also criticized Dardiri Ismail, Egyptian Under-Secretary for Sudanese Affairs for being in the Sudan at this time. Ismail has been accused of distributing subsidies to mosques and schools.

MOSSADEGH FACES TRIAL ON SUNDAY

TEHERAN, Thursday (AP). — Ex-Iranian Premier Mohammed Mossadegh will stand trial for treason on Sunday instead of Wednesday as originally fixed, Chief Prosecutor Brigadier Hussein Azemodeh announced today.

The court martial will be held at Saltanatabad prison, near Teheran, Azemodeh added. He gave no explanation for bringing the trial forward.

Soviet Terms for Talks Unacceptable—Eden

LONDON, Thursday. — Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the Commons today that the Soviet reply to the Western invitation to a Big Four Foreign Ministers meeting at Lugano "laid down a large range of extensive and unacceptable conditions which, had they been accepted, would have undermined our security and made it impossible for Germany to regain her unity."

He added, however, that "we remain prepared to discuss Germany and Austria with the Soviet Government... without any prior conditions at all."

Opening a foreign policy debate in the Commons, Mr. Eden appealed for consideration of a German contribution to defence through the European army, adding that the alternative is to see Germany "with a national army giving herself to the highest bidder."

Mystery of Russia

"In the hidden vastnesses of Russia," he said, "policies are being formed, fears nourished and hopes formulated, and in those mysteries lie a large part of the answer to the success or failure of our efforts for peace."

He said that while under Stalin the Soviet effort was largely concentrated on preparedness for war, there had been some relaxation since his death. "Perhaps the new rulers of Russia have realized that Stalin drove the Soviet people too hard and they believe that a higher standard of living will give better results in production."

Mr. Eden recalled that the British Ambassador in Moscow had taken up seven outstanding questions of Soviet relations which had been outstanding for several years. Five of them have been settled, and while this is encouraging "it is hard to find any sign that the Soviet Government have modified their fundamental hostility to the Western nations. Their propaganda continues just as much as before."

Peace with China

On the Far East, the Foreign Secretary declared, "it is our policy to work for peaceful relations with China. Just as we did not hesitate to take our part to resist Chinese aggression in Korea, so we should be the first to welcome a reversal of Chinese policy. It must surely be in China's own interest to keep open lines of contact with the Western world."

Britain and her allies were working very hard to bring about a Korean political conference, he stressed, and added: "Once we achieve a Korean settlement then we can move on to the relaxation of tension in the Far East."

(UP, Reuter)

West to Consult On USSR Reply

LONDON, Thursday. — Britain, France and the U.S. will shortly start formal consultations on a reply to Tuesday's Russian note which dashed Western hopes of a four-power Foreign Ministers' meeting on Germany and Austria.

Diplomats have already begun preliminary exchanges of views on the note, which did not even mention the Western invitation to Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov to come to a conference at Lugano, Switzerland.

The Soviet note, the text of which was released today, warned that the German problem cannot be considered independently of America's ever-widening network of military bases which "heightened the threat of a new world war." It asked for clarification as to whether the talks on Germany envisioned by the West would be held at the same time that plans for the rearmament of West Germany would be continued, and added it would be pointless to hold the conference if the European Defence Community treaty would be ratified and a European army created.

Chief Causes

The note said that the chief evidence of international tension was the speeding up of the armaments race, the formation of military units "by some states against others" and the expanding network of military bases—primarily in areas bordering on the Soviet Union and the "People's Democracies." It added that these questions should be discussed without delay if international tension is to be eased, "otherwise it would be impossible to ensure the existence of appropriate conditions for settling the international problems which have arisen." The German question, it declared, cannot be settled independently of these issues.

The note charged that the West had "evaded" a previous Russian request for a five-power parley and called for a meeting of the U.S., Britain, France, the USSR and People's China to examine measures to decrease international tension.

It also said that a separate four-power meeting to discuss the German question could be held which would include proposals put forward during the course of preparations for the meeting.

(Reuter, UP)

Communists to Reply To New UN Proposal Today

PANMUNJOM, Thursday (Reuter). — The Communist negotiators are to reply tomorrow to new compromise proposals put forward today by Mr. Arthur Dean, U.N. special representative, that three sub-committees be formed to discuss the question of the time, place and composition of the conference simultaneously.

The preliminary talks for arranging the Korean political conference have been deadlocked here because of Communist insistence that the composition of the conference should be discussed first, while the U.N. representative demanded that the time and place of the parley be decided before they return to other matters.

Earlier today, Mr. Dean denied Communist allegations that the American and South Korean mutual treaty, which grants the U.S. the right to station troops in South Korea, prevented a peaceful settlement of the Korean problem. He said the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the peninsula could be accomplished.

He added that the U.S. would not tolerate any breach of the Armistice Agreement by the "Communists or anyone else."

UN Puts Off Hearing Of Burma Complaint

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (UP). — The U.N. today suspended until November 23, at the earliest, its consideration of Burma's complaint that 12,000 Chinese guerrillas have committed aggression in northern Burma.

The Political Committee voted 50 to 3, with six abstentions, for a seven-power resolution that would postpone further talk on the problem until a joint military committee composed of the U.S., Thailand and Nationalist China completed evacuation of some 2,000 Chinese irregulars and their dependents from Burma.

Nationalist China opposed the delay on the grounds that it had the effect of "pre-scheduling another round of debate on this question."

The resolution urging suspension of discussion on the issue was submitted by Australia, Brazil, Canada, India, Mexico, New Zealand and Britain.

Burma has said there are 12,000 Chinese Nationalist troops on its soil, while the Formosa Government claims it has no control over many of these and will disavow all who do not accept evacuation to Formosa.

The U.S. announced yesterday that the first 400 of this force will be brought to the Burma-Thailand border on Saturday and then flown to Formosa.

Thailand Proclaims State of Emergency

BANGKOK, Thursday (Reuter). — Thailand proclaimed a state of emergency in five southern districts bordering Malaya.

The Government said this was to control "Communist terrorists" who had crossed the border from northern Malaya, who had created there a situation which "may be dangerous to security here," an announcement said.

An Open Letter to the Jerusalem Shoe Corporation Ltd.

THE Shoe Manufacturers and Tanners in the Manufacturers Association cannot overlook the Open Letter published in the press this morning by the Jerusalem Shoe Corporation.

The letter was ostensibly addressed to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, but it directly attacks the Israel shoe and hides industry which is some decades old.

While not desiring to start a cheap controversy in the press with the above Company, we wish to state that there is not a shred of truth in the accusations directed against our industry.

However, in order to check these accusations, and in order to get at the truth in connection with the Jerusalem Company, we hereby invite the Company to state before a neutral, public committee the truth about the establishment, the activities of the management of the above firm and to publish the findings.

A. We are prepared to make known to this committee the extent to which the Company kept its promises as to the exporting of shoes, which moved the Government to allot to it a priority which is incomprehensible in connection with imports of finished articles to Israel. Were the permits really used for the purpose for which they were issued?

B. We understand the interest of the Company in wanting controls to be renewed and for open competition to be eliminated, in view of the monopolistic position which this Company attained during the period of controls.

C. We demand that the circumstances under which the Jerusalem Company received money from the Counterpart Fund for raw materials for shoes at the 360 prutot per dollar rate, be investigated.

D. This Company demands special privileges on the ground that it employs 300 workers. It would appear to care little for the livelihood of thousands of workers employed in the rest of the industry.

E. The Shoe Manufacturers declare accordingly, with the highest sense of responsibility, that the products of the local tanneries are suitable for the production of good shoes, to the satisfaction of the public and that there is no reason to import finished leather, thereby causing the closing of local highly-equipped factories, and consequent unemployment. Also we assert that there is free competition among the tanners as regards prices and quality alike. We assert that every shoe manufacturer should be free and privileged to buy raw materials according to his own free choice from the tanneries which suit him best.

If there are no other hidden motives behind the open letter of The Jerusalem Shoe Corporation Ltd., we are sure that they will consent to appear before a neutral committee and tell the truth of the affair called "The Jerusalem Shoe Corporation."

Tel Aviv, November 5, 1953.

MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION IN ISRAEL
FOOTWEAR SECTION TANNERY SECTION

Battle of the Boots

Obligation Broken By Firm, Gov't Says

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Jerusalem Shoe Corporation had not fulfilled its obligation to the Government in exporting shoes which was to have reached under an informal agreement 50% of its total production, a Ministry of Commerce and Industry spokesman told the Press here tonight.

Over the last three years the Company had received a liberal allocation of foreign currency to promote its exports which fell way below the expected mark. The State Comptroller last year admonished the Ministry for allocating foreign currency for a purpose which had not been fulfilled, the spokesman said.

During this year the company, which produces 25% of all local shoes, had received $400,000 in various allocations from the Government and would have received much more had its export plans succeeded. In the first ten months of this year the factory

(Continued on Page 2, — Col. 7)

Never Made Export Pledges, Plant Avers

There was no contractual or any other agreement between the Jerusalem Shoe Corporation and the Government to export, although the firm had in fact taken upon itself an export programme in view of the country's economic plight, Mr. Joseph Sugarman, Managing Director, told *The Jerusalem Post* last night.

Commenting on the statement made by the Ministry spokesman in Tel Aviv yesterday, Mr. Sugarman said that in the first 10 months of this year the factory had in fact exported more than $100,000 worth of merchandise despite the fact that the firm was only three years old. He also recalled that export markets previously won, had been lost because a regular flow of raw materials could not be assured and time schedules could not be kept.

Mr. Sugarman pointed out

(Continued on Page 2, — Col. 8)

The Israel Office of The Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland
expresses its best thanks to Messrs.
ISRA-TOURS OF LONDON
and
THE ISRAEL TOURIST SERVICE CORPORATION of TEL AVIV
for the cooperation and help they extended to the members of the Zionist Federation Tour and for their services, as a result of which the tour was outstandingly successful.

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Social & Personal

The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Peretz Bernstein, visited several factories in Ramat Gan yesterday as guest of the Municipality.

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The Jewish Agency entertained to luncheon at the Eden Hotel, Jerusalem, yesterday Mr. Max Jevers of the Bankers Trust Company, Mr. George Newell of the Manufacturers Trust Company, Mr. Harold Rasmussen of the Marine Midland Bank and Trust Company and Mr. Harold Whiteman of the National City Bank of New York, who have come to advise the Agency.

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Rabbi Israel Brodie, Chief Rabbi of the British Commonwealth, arrived in Jerusalem yesterday and is staying at the Orgil Hotel.

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Dr. Pablo Manguel, the Argentine Minister, left for Rome by T.W.A. yesterday for a brief vacation.

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Mrs. Gerda Bennike, wife of Major-General Vagn Bennike, visited Wizo Institutions in Jerusalem yesterday.

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The Governors and Scientific Committee of the Weizmann Institute of Science gave a reception to visiting scientists on Wednesday evening at the Dan Hotel, Tel Aviv. A Scroll of Honour was presented to Mr. Meyer W. Weisgal, Chairman of the Institute's Executive Council on behalf of the entire staff.

•

Mr. R. Kulcarni, Secretary of the All-India Textile Workers Union, and Mr. J. Guindassamy, Secretary of the Civil Servants Association in Singapore, left by S.A.S. yesterday after a week's visit as guests of the Histadrut.

•

Mr. Lipman Levinson, President of the Board of Directors of the Swiss Israel Trade Bank, Geneva, has returned from a trip to Europe on behalf of the Bank.

•

Dr. A. Rosenfeld, director of the World Hebrew Union, returned by El Al yesterday.

•

Mr. Leonard Bernstein, the conductor and composer, left by T.W.A. yesterday, after conducting the Philharmonic Orchestra in a series of concerts.

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Professor Herman F. Mark, of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, left by K.L.M. yesterday after a week's stay.

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Mrs. Ethel Temerson of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, Vice-President of the B'nai B'rith Women's Supreme Council of America, and Mr. Meier Halperin, member of the B'nai B'rith delegation to Israel, visited the new site of the B'nai B'rith children's home on the outskirts of Jerusalem yesterday.

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Professor Niels Bohr of the University of Copenhagen will deliver a guest lecture on "Observational Problems in Quantum Mechanics" under the auspices of the Hebrew University at 6 p.m. tomorrow at the Terra Sancta Building (Hall 31, fourth floor). The public is invited.

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Owing to a private party, the Bar of the Eden Hotel, Jerusalem, will be closed to the public tomorrow, Saturday night, November 7, 1953. *(Advt.)*

Violetta, Carmen Don't Go Together

TEL AVIV, Thursday (JTIM). — Dr. P. Gradenwitz, the critic, denied liability today in the District Court in the IL.30,000 defamation suit brought against him by Miss Edia de Philippe and the Hebrew National Opera. He told the court that he had written his disputed article in "Commentary" without malice, had merely performed his duty as a critic and that he had never had anything against Miss de Philippe personally or professionally.

But, he said, "There is no singer in the world who could sing Violetta (in "La Traviata") — a coloratura soprano role — and "Carmen," mezzo-soprano. Miss de Philippe did not sing the "Traviata" acts in which Violetta has to sing the higher notes, he maintained.

Dr. Gradenwitz also denied that the Opera *Prima Donna* was told by music critics that "we shall make you return to the U.S." The actual words said meant that the critics had been making her better known in Israel than she was in the U.S., he said.

In the hearings last October 28, Mr. M. Ravina, "Davar's" art critic, testified that Miss de Philippe's voice was not "natural" at high notes.

Berman Maintains He Is Innocent

HAIFA, Thursday. — David Berman, former Mayor of Hadera today completed his testimony in the District Court where he is facing 30 charges of embezzlement, forgery and making false claims. His final remark was that every charge brought against him was "a lie and false accusation."

Wheat from Canada

MONTREAL, Thursday (JMA). — A ship load of 10,000 tons of wheat has left here for Haifa, and another is being loaded at Vancouver.

The transaction, involving $1.7m. will be followed by several other orders for wheat to be shipped to Israel from Canadian ports on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

Press Review :

Ben Gurion Letter Clears Air

Commenting on Mr. Ben Gurion's letter to the Central Committee of his party, "Davar" (Histadrut) says that it is now clear that all the sensational and fantastic rumours were baseless and that only the Prime Minister's need for a rest after so many years of extreme exertion has affected his decision. The paper rejects all the "real explanations" offered to the public and says that the majority of citizens joins the Mapai executive in its appeal to Mr. Ben Gurion to remain at his post.

"Ha'aretz" (Independent) says that though Mr. Ben Gurion's retirement makes the Government's resignation imperative, the present coalition should carry on. The paper says that the same factors which made the Coalition a necessity, now call for its continuation, even if it is unable to carry out all necessary projects. There is no point in establishing a limited coalition at this juncture, which would give the religious parties a decisive voice in domestic politics. An agreement with the General Zionists would be preferable even to the "radical elements" within Mapai.

New York Election

Several papers comment on the New York election results. "Hador" (Mapai) says that there is nothing to be ashamed of in the fact that there are many Jews in New York. In the time of the Mandate the British always explained that the Empire contained so many Moslems that their feelings had to be taken into account: the present parallel is obvious.

"Hamodia" (Agudat Yisrael) does not believe that foreign political problems, including those of the Middle East, figured prominently in the elections or influenced the vote. But "Hatzofe" (World Mizrahi Union) believes that the "Jewish angle" is by no means unimportant in elections in a city such as New York. On the whole it would appear that the move away from the Republicans may be explained as the result of the present administration's exaggerated promises.

"Herut" draws attention to Mr. Dulles' recent statement that the grant-in-aid to Israel is given on condtion that she would always accept and carry out the Mixed Armistice Commission's decisions. The results of the present elections should be used in the struggle against the State Department's anti-Israel policy.

States' Rejection

"Haboker" (General Zionist) comments on the Arab States' rejection of Mr. Johnston's proposals, pointing out that this is not the first time that suggestions for the resettlement of the Arab refugees have been vetoed by the Arabs. The Jordan Government and Shishakly indicated some willingness to cooperate with Mr. Blandford last year because they were afraid of the growing unrest in the camps, which would no doubt have been directed against them; but they were compelled by the extremists to refuse to consider concrete plans.

"Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) criticizes the Ihud Hakvutzot conference for not rejecting out of hand the Government's alleged demand that they employ hired labour. The paper says that hired labour endangers not only the kibbutz as an institution but the independent workers' economy in general. The paper says that Usishkin and Ruppin, who were not Socialists, were more far-sighted than Mr. Eshkol since they understood the importance of the principle that members of agricultural settlements should not become employers.

Loeb Estate For Jewish Farmers

CHICAGO, Thursday (UP). — Isaac Anderson Loeb, wealthy Chicago lawyer who died last September, a bachelor of 84, left his more than $700,000 estate "to encourage Jewish youth to become farmers," his will revealed here yesterday.

Included in the estate is a 200-acre farm in Indiana that Loeb's father worked. He requested that it be made into a "Loeb Farm School for Jewish Children." If the trustees find the plan impractical, Loeb stipulated that the money should be used to found agricultural scholarships.

SWISSAIR has inaugurated a new DC-6 B four-engine craft which will fly each week from Lydda to Athens, Geneva, Zurich and the U.S.A. The pressurized cabin of the plane carries 35 passengers in tourist class and 18 in first class.

U.S. Mizrahi Reaffirm Devotion to Israel

ATLANTIC CITY, Thursday (UP). — More than 800 delegates convened there yesterday as the five-day, 33rd annual Mizrahi Convention opened with a service "reaffirming spiritual devotion to beleaguered Israel." Rabbi Mordecai Kirshblum, National President, recited the 137th Psalm which pledges the worshipper never to forget Jerusalem.

The religious ceremony included the use of a Scroll of the Law recently brought from Israel. It contains parts of 67 parchment scrolls rescued from various European synagogues destroyed by the Nazis.

Religious Services

Sabbath begins in Jerusalem at 4.10 p.m. today and ends at 5.35 p.m. tomorrow

Weekly Portion
Toldot (B'reshit 25, 19-28,9)
Haftarah: Shmoel I, 20, 18-42

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m. Minha, 12.45 p.m. & 4 p.m.: Arvit, 5.20 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 4.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Ahdut Israel Congregation Sephardic Orphan House, Jaffa Road. Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing Sermon: Dr. Shmuel Bergman.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 4.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Mossad Harav Kook Synagogue (Hapoel Hamizrahi Qr.): Tonight: 4.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m. Minha, 12.20 p.m.: Arvit, 5.35 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beth Israel (96 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.). Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 & 8.30 a.m., Minha, 1.15 & 4.45 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (5 Straus St.): Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.45 p.m.

Young Israel (67 Bograshov St.): Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatchia Synagogue: Tonight: 4.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 4.30 p.m.

Where to go

TODAY

JERUSALEM

★ **Libraries:** —
American Library and Reading Room, U.S. Consulate, Mamilla Rd. Entrance free, 9-1, 3-4.

★ **Archaeology:** —
Permanent exhibition, Dept. of Antiquities, 36 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech, 9-1 (tomorrow 10-1).

★ **Exhibitions:** —
Works by Be'er Ben-Zvi; 32 Canadian Paintings; "Girl," by Chaim Soutine; "New Hellenistic and Roman glass vessels", Bezalel National Museum, 9-1, (tomorrow 10-1).

Works and marionettes by Dr. Paul Loewy; paintings by Dan Hoffner, Artists House, 10-1, 4-6.

★ **Recorded music:** —
"Music to Inspire" (Recorded). Schumann: Symphony No. 2 in E-Flat Op. 97 ("Rhenish"), with Munich Philharmonic Orchestra under Rudolf Albert. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium. 8.30 p.m.

★ **Tours:** —
Hebrew University conducted tour, new administration building. King George Ave., opposite Terra Sancta, 10 a.m.

Mr. Freiman, guide, Synagogues in Jerusalem; auspices of Hitachdut Olei America; Government Tourist Office, Rehov Ben Yehuda. 2.00 p.m.

★ **Film Shows:** —
Keren Hayesod, 11.30-12.30.

HAIFA

★ **Exhibitions:** —
Jewish Antiquities, Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, Arabic Art. Municipal Museum, Town Hall, 10-1 (also tomorrow).

"Art of China and Japan" (from the collection of Mr. Jacob Pins, Jerusalem), Municipal Museum, Town Hall, 10-1 (tomorrow: 10-1, 4-6).

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

★ **Recorded music:** —
Recorded Music Hour: Bartok: Music for String Instruments, Percussion and Celeste, with Rafael Kubelik conducting the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, 11 a.m.

★ **Theatre:** —
"For Services Rendered," by Somerset Maugham; Massach Theatre, YMCA, Jerusalem; Last performance. 8.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

★ **Theatre:** —
"My Sister Eileen," Chamber Theatre, Mograbi, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.
"Caution, Road Under Repair," Li-La-Lo, Yasha Haifetz Hall, 7.15 and 9.45 p.m.

RAMAT GAN

★ **Theatre:** —
Do-Re-Mi, "Countess Maritza," Operetta, Bursa Hall, 8.30 p.m.

KIRYAT HAYIM

★ **Theatre:** —
"Nasr-e-Din," Chamber Theatre, Bet Ha'am 8.45 p.m.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Givant, Rehavia, 2393. Amudim, near Egged, 3281. **TEL AVIV:** Abramski, 43 Allenby, 3526. Ben Yehuda, 142 Ben Yehuda, 23535. Hygea, 22 Hagdud Ha'ivri, 62308. Moscoviet, 25 King George, 62650. Baruch, Hatikva Qr., 67603. **JAFFA:** Al Kamel, 65 Rehov 4. **BNEI BRAK:** Shapiro, Main Road. **RAMAT GAN:** Hygea, 81 Arlosoroff. **RAMAT GAN Bet:** Levin, Darech Hazegbah 32. **KIRYAT BIALIK:** Bialik, 7230.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Bruchstein, near Zion cinema, 3274. **TEL AVIV:** Briesman, 96 Allenby, 62252. Krinkin, 10 Herzl, 3822. Krieger, 21 Nahmani, 9439. Amanti, 94 Ben Yehuda, 23993. Nordau, 180 Ben Yehuda, 23573. Eiva, Hatikva Qr., 67403. **JAFFA:** Briut, 6 Rehov 1, 80233. **TEL AVIV** after 7 p.m.: Magen David, 35 Allenby, 66426. Gilad, 192 Dizengoff, 24264. Tikva, 41 Ben Yehuda, 3587. Aliya, 28 Ha'aliya, 62309. Eiva, Hatikva Qr., 67403. **JAFFA** after 7 p.m.: Galnika, 19 Rehov 4, 80439. **BNEI BRAK:** Elkasandri. **RAMAT GAN:** Ramat Gan, 81 Bialik. **RAMAT YITSHAK:** Hatzhon, 96 Hatzhon. **KIRYAT BIALIK:** Bialik, 7230. **Mt. CARMEL:** Carmel, 133 Pina, 4713.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

BOTH DAYS

TEL AVIV: Dr. M. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 35843. Dr. N. L. Sacher, 166 Dizengoff, 24393. Dr. E. Lovitan, 11 Tayardem, 66097. **JAFFA:** Dr. Weinberg, 4 Rehov 65.

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KABAB — HUMUS — TCHINA — BUKLAVA
Viennese desserts with whipped cream can be ordered at the new elegant restaurant
SAVOY
Boustros St., opposite the clock, JAFFA.

Passive Resistance

WALLA-WALLA, Washington State, Thursday (AFP). — Four hundred detainees in the State Penitentiary here have engaged in a unique type of strike—sleep.

Their slumber strike was self-induced. More than 10,000 Nembutal tablets, a new soporific, are missing from the prison's dispensary.

LOCUSTS MENACE RED SEA AREA

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Swarms of locusts are threatening East Africa, the Red Sea area and French North Africa, the Locust Research Centre said here yesterday.

Swarms escaped from some breeding areas which extermination could not reach.

Representatives of 24 territories are meeting at Damascus today to plan a united front against locust plagues in the Middle East and other areas.

Israel Envoy Presents Credentials in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Thursday (UP). Two new Ambassadors to Mexico were received by President Adolfo Ruiz Cortines yesterday.

Presenting their credentials were M. Kulasbenkov of Russia and Mr. Joseph Kasary, Israel's first Ambassador to Mexico.

Broadway Greets Dean

A cascade of paper streams down from Broadway office windows to honour General William F. Dean, "Hero of Taejon." He receives an enthusiastic welcome from New York crowds as he drives to the City Hall to receive the New York City Medal of Honour and Scroll. The General, for three years a Communist captive in North Korea, was the highest U.N. officer in a P.O.W. camp. Express Photo

U.S. ARMS SPENDING HAS REACHED PEAK

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — Controller of the Defence Department, W. McNeil, told reporters here yesterday that he thought the increase in monthly spending on rearmament since the Korean War began "had just about reached its peak."

He described the present monthly rate of approximately $3,600m. as "the high point in the nation's military spending" and thought there would be a decline in December that would continue gradually after that.

Wales Wins Last-Minute Draw

A goal, 160 seconds before the final whistle by Charles, gave Wales a lucky three-all draw in the soccer international against Scotland at Hampden Park on Wednesday.

The Scottish XI, which showed six changes from the side which defeated Ireland earlier this season, including the whole forward line with Riley, of Hibernian, at centre-forward, was much the better side. Owing to an injury to their regular centre-forward, Trevor Ford, Wales played Charles, the Leeds United sharpshooter, in his position, leading the Welsh attack.

The match started on a high note, but the Scots soon showed their supremacy in attack. Brown gave them the lead with a fine shot in the 17th minute, and Johnstone increased their advantage to a 2-0 halftime lead four minutes before the interval. On the resumption, spearheaded by the always-dangerous Charles, Wales fought back, and four minutes after the restart the Leeds man shot in a fine drive to the roof of the net to reduce the Welsh deficit to 1-2.

But the Wales defence showed weaknesses and, five minutes later, Liddell sent across a nice pass to Riley, who made it 3-1 for Scotland. Charles again came into the picture and started a Welsh revival, which, 18 minutes from the end, brought a fine solo run by inside man Allchurch, right through the Scotch defence, which he ended by shooting home for a 3-2 score.

When all thought the game was safely in the Scotch bag, Charles gained possession and went through to score the equaliser one and a half minutes from the end. The draw gave Wales an outside chance of remaining in the running for the World Soccer Cup competition, in which the top two Home Countries sides move onto the next stage. Wales have previously lost to England, 4-1, and Scotland defeated Ireland 3-1. England will meet Ireland in a further World Cup preliminary game next week.

'All Blacks' Defeat Cambridge

The touring New Zealand "All Blacks" Rugby Union side gained the second win of the programme Wednesday, when they beat a fighting Cambridge University set-up by 22 points (two goals and four tries) to 11 points (one goal, one penalty goal and one try) at Cambridge.

The Kiwis were more dangerous in attack than the Undergrads, who gave them a good game. The visitors, according to local pundits, have the makings of a good team, the equal of their famous predecessors, once they settle down and recover from their long journey to England.

Veteran fullback Scott, who came to England before World War II with the "All Blacks," was outstanding for the winners, kicking accurately and well, and taking part in many spirited moves downfield. The visitors' winger Jardine, too, was in top form, going through for two tries.

Springboks Lose to "Blades"

In the soccer sphere, the same day, the amateur South Africans side, currently touring England, went down by nine goals to three to the professional English First Division side, Sheffield Wednesday, at Sheffield.

The score belies the Springboks' play and the game remained an exciting battle throughout. Especially in the second half, the South Africans, despite a large deficit, launched attack after attack, with Rouse and Clarron prominent, with only the adeptness of the Wednesday goalie keeping them at bay. Shaw, who netted once for the winners in the first half, added two more for his hat-trick in the second period.

Cricket in Cape

New Zealand also figured in the sports news a day earlier, when, playing the Western Province Eleven at Cape Town, in South Africa, they forced a draw, after the South African team appeared to be well on the way to a win. A century by a Kiwi batsman saved the day. The final scores were: W. Province: 314 for 8 dec. and 229 for 8 dec. New Zealand: 229 and 235 for 7.

AKIVA KALMAN

U.S. Spends $40,000m. On Nat'l Defence in 1952

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — The U.S. spent $40,000m. on national defence in 1952, out of a total public expenditure of $101,000m., the American Census Bureau has reported.

The national defence figure did not include expenditures for foreign economic and military aid, on servicemen's benefits, atomic energy development and civil defence.

Federal expenditures in 1952 were about twice as much as in 1942, the first full year of direct American participation in the Second World War, the report said.

TEL AVIV STOCK MARKET

NOV. 5.		Bids Pair
Govt. Loans		
4% 1950 (reg.)	100½	—
4% 1950 (reg.)	100	—
4% 1950 (reg.)	100	—
Pop. Loans		
1950/60 (IL.10)	98½	—
1950/75 (IL.10)	95½	+½
3½% War Loan 54/59	83½	—
4½% Tozer Dollar	1218 K	—
3½% Shitrei Erech large	95½	+½
6% Lamed Gvul sh.	200	—(+2)
A.P.E. Savings		
6% Debs. 50/70	98½	
4½% Pref sh.	104	—½
Ord sh. "B"	117	—
Gen. Mortg. Bds.		
6% Deb 55/69	99	—
6% Pref sh.	77½	—
Elanor		
6% Debs 56/69	93½	—
6½% 52/66 reg.	79½	—
Nir Ltd		
6% Debs 59/69	85	—
6% Pref. sh.	75	—
Pass. Debs.		
4% 43/63	80½	—
P.L.D.C.		
Ord. sh.	2600	—
5% Debs.	88	—
Afr. Pal Inv. Ord. sh	1380	+1
Rassco		
6% Debs 58/68	93½	—
6% Pref. Ord. sh.	96½	—
Pal. Potash 6% Pref. sh.	105½	+½
"A" ord. sh.	107	+½
Pal. Elec. (Ord sh. (Inc.)	102	+2
Mahoreth Prof sh.	89	—(+2)
Atz 6% "C" Pref. sh.	108½	+½
Ord. "B" sh.	170	—
6-8% Con. Debs.	114½	—
"Kurdanch" Ord "B.sh	182½	—
Assis-Rej ("B" sh	175	—
"Tevs" Ord. sh.	110½	+½
Nesher 6% Debs.Ser.A	110½	—
Pal.Cold St. 7% deb.	134	—3
Lodzia 6½% Pref sh.	75½	—
S.A. Binyan Ord sh.	88	—
Pal. Constr. Tr.sh.	94½	—
Pal. Bearer Bd.		
Ser. 1	72½	—
Ser. 2	71½	—
Ser. 3	70½	—

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex coupons; d) ex right; e) greater per one Dollar.

LONDON GETS FIRST NEW DAILY IN 23 YEARS

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — The first edition of the first new London daily newspaper to be launched since 1930 went on sale here recently.

Named the "Recorder," it puts the accent on personalities of big business and aims at an initial circulation of 100,000.

IMPORT LICENCES for equipment and machinery will henceforth be issued to factories by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry on the recommendation of the Productivity Institute.

Notice to the Public

NOTICE TO DEALERS IN TRANSMITTER SETS

The Post Office Management wishes to inform all dealers, manufacturers, and repairers of wireless sets, that in accordance with "Telegraph and Wireless Ordinance," (trade in radio and transmitter sets) — 1951: that all dealers in transmitter sets, or in transmitter-radio sets, or in spare-parts, are obliged to take out a special trade licence, in addition to the ordinary radio sets trade licence.

Applications for these licences can be submitted to any Post Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all those dealers in transmitter sets, or in radio-transmitter sets, or spare-parts, who do not possess the necessary licences as mentioned above. A list of sets and spare-parts subject to control, are obtainable at the Bureau of the Director, Engineering Services, (Radio and Transmission) No. 4, Rehov Aleph, Hakirya.

JERUSALEM CINEMAS
Sat. at 8.30 & 8.30 p.m.
ARNON: My Friend Irma Goes West.
EDEN: Queen Christina.
EDISON: The Lovers of Toledo.
HAZAMIR: Miracle in Milan. (5.15, 7 & 9 p.m.). 2nd week.
OR-GIL: Long Dark Hall, (2nd week.)
ORION: Sadko.
ORNA: Schneidarya.
STUDIO: The Blue Veil. (6th week.)
TEL-OR: Lightning Strikes Twice.
ZION: Desert Legion.

BEIT YITZHAK Post Office, near Natanya, will be raised to class "B" and its services broadened on Sunday.

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WANTED: similar 3 room flat in Petah Tikva.
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for registered clients

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from English into Spanish, with typing for full-time work. Thorough knowledge of Spanish essential. Please apply in writing; Information Department, Jewish Agency, P.O.B. 92, Jerusalem.

Correspondence and Translation Office
with telephone, in best part of Rothschild Blvd., Tel Aviv, requires expert as cooperator. Write: No. 1474, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

PHOTO-OFFSET CONCERN requires
Young Ex-servicemen
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Please send particulars in own handwriting with details as to salary required, to: No. 1658/13, Yediot Hadashot, Tel Aviv.

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ASHKELON
is rapidly becoming the summer resort of the south. Thousands of visitors came to ASHKELON during the past season and many more are expected in the summer of 1954. Persons interested in establishing
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Photo Brenner

Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Canaan	88	52	92	56
Tiberias	90	56	91	61
Haifa Port	72	55	86	63
Nahariya	85	53	93	57
Hakirya	84	52	87	55
Tel Aviv Port	70	54	87	63
Lydda Airport	88	50	87	52
Jerusalem	81	54	84	57
Beersheba	87	53	90	59
Eilat	95	60	99	63

FORECAST: Warm and dry.
A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maxim. yesterday D) Maximum temp. expected today

* * *

LIVESTOCK valued at IL.800 was stolen by infiltrators from two settlements in the south. In both cases tracks were traced to the border.

* * *

A 14-YEAR-OLD boy was blinded in his left eye by his ten-year-old brother in Tel Aviv on Wednesday. The young brother threw a pair of scissors in the older boy's face when the latter insisted that he root out a loose tooth in the little fellow's mouth.

Eliachar May Quit Jerusalem Council

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Deputy Mayor of Jerusalem, Mr. Z. Eliachar, and Councillor D. Biton have notified their party (the General Zionists) of their intention to resign from the Municipal Council, it was reliably learned last night. No official resignations have been submitted to the Mayor.

Mr. Eliachar is understood to be canvassing for the establishment of a new coalition between the General Zionists and Mapai with himself as Mayor and with a Mapai Deputy.

The present coalition in the Capital consists of the Religious bloc, the General Zionists and Herut.

Mr. M. Friedman, Histadrut councillor, has been asked by Ministry of Interior officials whether he will enter an administration to be made up of four coalition and three opposition members, it was reliably learned last night.

(The seven-man administration proposal is embodied in the recommendations of the Cheshin committee).

Mr. Friedman, who met Ministry Director-General, Mr. A. Moyal, the Director of the General Administrative Division, Mr. J. Av-Razi, and the Jerusalem District Representative, Dr. A. Biran, yesterday, reportedly stated that he preferred the holding of elections to this proposal.

Funeral of President's Father

The cortege in Rehavia Photo Braun

Zvi Shimshi bequeathed to the generation succeeding him a devotion to the Jewish people, its traditions and culture and a love for the Hebrew language, President Ben-Zvi said in the farewell eulogy of his father at his funeral in Jerusalem yesterday.

Zvi Shimshi (who died in Jerusalem on Wednesday at the age of 81), belonged to those early Zionists who performed what they preached and fulfilled their mission. Their lives might well serve as an inspiration to those succeeding them, the President added.

Cabinet Ministers, the Speaker of the Knesset, the District Representative, the Mayor of the Capital, a representative of the Chief-of-Staff, members of the Jewish Agency, Rabbis of all communities and other public figures were among the large gathering of mourners.

From the President's residence, the mourners proceeded to the Rehavia Synagogue where Chief Rabbi Herzog gave an address, stressing the Jewishness of the deceased and pointing out that he was the descendant of a line of scholars and Rabbis that could be traced to Rashi.

From the Rehavia Synagogue the funeral procession of buses left for Har Hamenuhot where Zvi Shimshi's body was laid to rest. *(Illus.)*

First Class of New Dental School At University Opening Today

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A 35-year-old dream will be realized today when the first freshman class of the new School of Dentistry will attend the opening assembly of the Hebrew University's 1953-54 academic year at the Edison Hall in Jerusalem.

In 1918, Dr. Samuel Lewin-Epstein, unofficial "doyen of the dental corps," was among the physicians, dentists and nurses who came to Palestine with the American Zionist Medical Unit whose task it was to raise medical standards here. In an interview yesterday he recalled that 80 dentists were practising here at the time. Most of them had learned their profession as apprentices.

Dr. Lewin-Epstein was then struck with the need for a Dental School, but it was not until 1932 with the arrival of the late Professor Bernhard Gottlieb of Vienna, that plans were made. Even then it was felt that many years would be needed to establish the School in view of the small size of the *Yishuv* and the lack of money.

The augmenting of the population with refugees of the Nazis and the closing of schools to Jews in Europe where most Palestine dentists were being trained, gave impetus to the idea of a School. Finally in 1945 the Palestine Dental Association formed a planning commission with Dr. Lewin-Epstein as chairman. (The Association, founded in 1931, unified the numerous dental groups in existence then.)

The first class will be composed of 15 locally-born young men and women who were admitted on the basis of personal interviews and the screening of files. It is hoped that the number of graduates will be raised each year to 30, the number needed to fill present requirements.

Bank's Gift For Kaplan School

The Bank Leumi LeIsrael is to donate IL.50,000 to found a library at the Eliezer Kaplan School of Social Sciences at the Hebrew University, Mr. Z. Hooden, Director of the Bank, announced at a dinner celebrating the 50th anniversary of the Bank, in the King David Hotel, on Wednesday night.

Bachelor Leads Toy Fund Donors

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Thursday. — You need not be a father to be fond of children or remember them at Hanukka, especially those in border settlements.

The first contribution to the Toy Fund received by *The Jerusalem Post* in Haifa today, a IL.5 check, was accompanied by the following letter, from Mr. E. Ephraim, the donor. "Though this comes from a bachelor, it perhaps exceeds parents' love for children. The check is small. I hope that circumstances will help me make it bigger."

Another first contribution here today was a "Donald Duck" and a "Seven Dwarfs" picture in colourful frames which were brought by constable P. Neustadtl who made them himself.

Other first contributions brought into the offices of *The Jerusalem Post* were IL.5 from an anonymous donor in Jerusalem, IL.3 from the Tel Aviv delivery men of *The Jerusalem Post*, followed by IL.2 from Miriam and Daniel Kaphan, IL.1 from Sara Levy and IL.3 from Dr. G. Romano.

SELLING EGGS TO SWITZERLAND

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Export of eggs to Switzerland is to start this month with 2,200,000: a similar quantity will be sent in December. Of the total, 3,600,000 will be supplied by Tnuva and the rest by Tenne.

Latest market reports indicate that an average price of about four U.S. cents per egg may be obtained which would give local producers net proceeds of about 65 pruta.

Foreign Orders For Tomato Juice

HAIFA, Thursday. — Over 25 tons of tomato puree and juice were exported to Denmark and Britain by the Saulskol Canneries here this week. Specimens of a 29% to 30% concentration have been approved by British and Danish importers, who are paying £110 a ton. Further orders have been received from Britain and Sweden.

Canners pay IL.70 to IL.80 for a ton of tomatoes. As between seven and eight tons are needed to produce one ton of puree, the canners are negotiating with the Ministry of Agriculture for a premium to cover their losses.

For the imported raw materials (mainly tins), the manufacturers pay at the IL.1,800 to $1.00 rate.

ENOUGH POTATOES

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Supplies of potato seeds for next season have been secured, it is reliably learned. Some 2,000 tons of fresh seeds will be produced locally, while the bulk, about 10,000 tons, will be imported from Britain and Eire. About IL.250,000 has been allocated by the Ministry of Agriculture and it is hoped that credit letters will be opened shortly.

U.S. ENVOY RETURNING

The U.S. Ambassador to Israel, Mr. Monnett B. Davis, is leaving New York by ship with Mrs. Davis today to resume his post after an absence of seven and a half months due to illness. *(UPI)*

RATION NEWS

JERUSALEM DISTRICT — Coffee and tea: 100 gr. either coffee or tea or 50 each. Bet 4, Bet 5, books Dalet and Heh, temp. 25 and 26, semi-annual 6 and 7, children 13 to 16 receive only tea.

NORTHERN DISTRICT — Jam: 300 gr., Bet 24, temp. 17. Laundry soap: 1 bar per person, 2 bars for infants up to 2. Aleph 22, temp. 13. Hard cheese: 100 gr., no coupon, temp. 15. Margarine: 600 gr., Bet 9, temp. 9.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT — Eggs: 2, Gimmel 13, temp. 3, semi-annual 14, page 5; expectant mothers 6, coupon 21; invalids groupHet-Aleph 2, 8 eggs; Het-Bet, 4; Het-Gimmel 17, 8 Dressed chicken: Labourers in Beersheba and Neve Zion, 500 gr., Mem-Heh 21; invalids, Het-Aleph 2 and Het-Bet 5, 500 gr.; Het-Gimmel 17, 500 gr. of meat instead of chicken. Fish: 150 gr., Bet 21, temp. 41, semi-annual 21, page 4. Butter: 300 gr., for children in group 1 and 2, Mem-Aleph 11 (group 1), Mem-Bet 11 (group 2).

Bus Companies Warn of Strike

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The three bus companies, Egged, Dan and Hamekasher have renewed their pressure on the Government to raise fares and have reported today that a warning strike is contemplated.

Last month the companies asked the Ministry of Communications to examine their books in order to verify what they claim to be inability to continue at present rates. The Government declined to consider any change in fares.

The companies are now interested in retaining fares as they are but want a more favourable exchange rate for their purchases in foreign currency.

The Hevrat Haovdim, Histadrut's holding company, is to begin to examine the whole problem tomorrow. It is understood meanwhile that the Histadrut will be most reluctant to approve any strikes.

The companies, particularly Egged, claim that the current decline in the number of passengers is increasing their deficits to an intolerable extent.

(Leader — Page 4)

Physiotherapy Centre For the Asaf Harofe

SARAFAND, Thursday. — A rehabilitation centre, the first of its kind in the country, and including a physical therapy school, is being built at the Asaf Harofe Government hospital here. The IL. 200,000 centre is built of prefabricated Finnish pavillions of superior quality and its architectural layout has been expertly designed by Mr. Gad Asher to meet the special requirements of rehabilitation work.

The centre will offer modern facilities for electrotherapy, hydrotherapy, occupational therapy and orthopaedic gymnastics to about 100 in-patients and about 120 out-patients who will be able to spend several hours a day in the centre.

Most of the patients will be post-poliomyletis, partly paralysed cases. The majority of these are usually children, about 50 of whom are still in the Asaf Harofe hospital, a grim reminder of the 1950 polio epidemic and the hundreds of polio cases of 1951-53.

The physical therapy school, which will train qualified physical therapists, also for the first time in this country, will be opened on December 1, in anticipation of the opening of the centre next April. It will be headed by Miss D. B. Kidd, a British physical therapy specialist — sent to this country for two years by the World Health Organization.

CHILD KILLED BY GRENADE

SAFAD, Thursday. — Victor Ben Naim, aged six-and-a-half, of Safad, died today from injuries received when a grenade exploded in his hand. The boy found the grenade near the local primus factory, which was the scene of heavy fighting during the War of Liberation.

He was rushed to the Schweitzer Hospital in Tiberias but died there.

RAT POISON FOR BREAKFAST

NAHARIYA, Thursday. — About 60 members of Gesher Haziv kibbutz, near here, including 30 children, were accidentally served rat poison instead of Quaker oats for breakfast today. They were treated almost immediately by a doctor and a nurse rushed from Nahariya, who pumped the stomachs of all affected, gave them injections and took other precautionary measures.

This evening all were reported well.

HAIFA

Chamber Music Society

Beth Haroeh, Wingate Ave. Sat., Nov. 7, 1953 at 8.30 p.m. sharp

Fulna Salzman — Piano
Rudolf Bergmann — Violin
Daniel Hofmekler — 'Cello

Piano Trios by
MOZART (K. 548 in C)
BEETHOVEN (op. 97 in b flat — Archduke)
SCHUBERT (op.99 in b flat)

FIRM'S REPLY

(Continued from Page 1)

that the $750,000 annual allocation requested had little to do with the company's export programme as it was for local production as well. The $100,000 additional allocation requested was needed for orders from abroad already in hand.

He said that he was prepared to keep his plant in operation, or to re-open it after its closure, if raw materials are made available in a sufficient, steady flow.

The Jerusalem Post learned that the Corporation is planning to ask the courts for an order nisi against the Ministry, asking it to show cause why the allocation and licence were not granted.

It is also learned unofficially that the entire question will be aired at the next meeting of the Economic Ministers.

A delegation representing the Leather Workers' Union called on Mr. Sussayeff yesterday morning. They asked him to make every effort to see that the Jerusalem factory remain open. The Deputy Minister promised that the factory would not be closed, a Labour Council official stated.

Tanners' Pressure

At a press conference earlier yesterday the industrialist, head of the largest factory in Jerusalem which threatens to close on November 13 claiming non-allocation of foreign currency for raw materials, intimated that the tanning interests have stood in the way of a Ministry of Commerce and Industry decision to allocate leather to manufacturers.

According to Mr. Sugarman, his company had informed the Ministry's Textile and Leather Department about four months ago that they were running short of necessary raw materials.

The Ministry then agreed to grant them a partial allocation. After difficulties between the Finance Ministry and the Ministry of Commerce, the matter was settled and an import licence issued.

Then the tanners began negotiations with the Ministry of Commerce, Mr. Sugarman continued. The officials wanted to abolish the "key" system, whereby manufacturers were bound to certain tanners and—or importers, he said. The tanners, wishing to control imports, brought pressure to bear that these should remain in their hands. Mr. Sugarman stated that in such a frame-work, shoe manufacturers would not get the leather they needed, but only those types which could be produced most profitably by the tanners.

He declared that an arbitration committee (of tanners and Jerusalem Shoe Corp. representatives) had met under the chairmanship of a disinterested party. When the committee showed signs of favouring a solution which would permit shoe manufacturers a freer hand, the tanners withdrew.

Ministry Compromise

Dr. S. Lipshitz, Director-General of the Ministry of Commerce, favoured a compromise solution which would permit the manufacturers to order from the tanners, who would import and produce on the basis of these orders.

However, no agreement was reached, and the appropriation was withheld. Deputy Minister E. Sussayeff asked that Mr. Sugarman be patient until an agreement with the tanners could be reached, it was claimed.

Mr. Sugarman therefore again requested an emergency allocation to tide the plant over with raw materials. Even with Treasury agreement, this has as yet not been granted by the Ministry, forcing him to close his plant. (The shoe manufacturer added that he had raw materials on hand, but not of the types needed to maintain a balanced production).

GOV'T SAYS

(Continued from Page 1)

exported $16,670 in footwear while its annual foreign currency demands amounted to $750,000.

The spokesman stated that two days ago the factory received an allocation of $20,000; it had demanded twice that amount. The factory wanted the allocation for the import of hides and leather abroad, while there was a plentiful supply of both on the free market here. This, however, was of an inferior quality to the raw material which could be got abroad.

The Ministry, the spokesman said, had to protect the other shoe manufacturers in the country and the tanners. There were 400 shoe factories in the country, and three years ago when the Government approved the setting up of the Jerusalem firm it had done so with a view to export as the local market had already been supplied.

As for the tanners, the spokesman agreed that the quality of their products was not always satisfactory but that there was free competition on the market and it was up to the manufacturers to press for high quality rather than demand from the Government foreign currency for the importation of hides.

At present the production capacity of the entire shoe industry approximates 2.5m. pairs a year while the population demands about 1.5m. The resulting competition is the major trouble behind the argument.

The Ministry is certain, in any case, that it can supply raw material for the industry until next April without any interruptions, and that therefore all talks about closing down of a factory derive from different motives.

The Manufacturers Association tonight published an open letter to the Jerusalem Shoe Corporation taking sharp issue with the company. The Association claims that all the factory's allegations against the Government were untrue and suggests a public committee to verify the question.

The Ministry spokesman also announced that the formation of a public board with the participation of all bodies concerned was desirable in order to regulate and deal with the faults of the shoe manufacturing industry.

NAVY DEFEATS 'ENEMY' FORCE

After heavy night fighting, the Navy succeeded in bringing its merchant ship convoy safely to port, sinking one "enemy" ship and capturing another, in the autumn manoeuvres in the Mediterranean yesterday morning, it was stated last night.

Shortly following this engagement, radar contact was established with two other "enemy" forces. Evading the first, the Navy made a surprise attack on the second and sank it.

After clearing the area of "enemy" ships, the Navy continued to its destination, arriving at its home port at noon.

During the day, the Navy performed various exercises in ship-to-ship communication and modern methods of warfare, to the complete satisfaction of the commanders.

ZOA HOUSE
Sunday, Nov. 15, at 8.30 p.m.
Israel in Song
Bracha Zefira
Tickets: Z.O.A. House, "Kartis," and "Radio-Union"

Hadassah WELCOMES YOU TO ISRAEL
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HADASSAH CLUB for OVERSEAS VISITORS

Mulki Wins Over Opposition Chief

To help Jordan Premier Fawzi Mulki face an expected stormy confidence debate in Parliament next week, King Hussein has approved the appointment as Minister of the Interior of Hussa'i e-Majali, chairman of the opposition bloc. The portfolio had been held by Justice Minister Bahjat Talhawani.

Majali, an Amman lawyer, has been the leading spirit in the joint Jordan and Palestine Arab opposition in the Jordan House. It had become clear in Amman that his defection to the Government side was essential if it was to avoid a defeat on the Kibya incident.

The Jordan Government yesterday announced some of the findings of a special Cabinet committee into the incident. The announcement said that army personnel, regardless of their nationality, who had been found guilty of neglect would be demoted or dismissed and Ministers and civilian officials would be tried. (The announcement gave no names).

Ever since the incident, the Jordan press and speakers at public meetings have been charging senior British officers of the Legion with partial responsibility for the Legion's failure to rush to Kibya's aid.

BAD COMPANY

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM). A policeman who cooperated with a band of thieves, and was caught in the act was suspended a few days ago, it was learned here today.

The constable was seen a few nights ago in a car reported stolen by a band of known thieves. He was immediately interrogated and confessed to participating in a theft committed about two weeks previously by the same band.

Three suspects were detained together with him on charges of theft. He was released in bond.

THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
Symphony No. 9
BEETHOVEN
3 Special Concerts in Tel Aviv:
Tuesday, Nov. 10.
Thursday, Nov. 12.
Saturday, Nov. 14.
Conductor:
RAFAEL KUBELIK
Soloists:
Josefa Schoeken — Soprano.
Frances de Bossy — Alto.
Chaim Flaschner — Tenor.
Bezalel Shary — Baritone.
With participation of the Tel Aviv Chamber Choir under the direction of Eytan Lustig.
Tickets at the I.P.O. Office, 56 Allenby Rd., (11-2, 4-6).

EDEN HOTEL JERUSALEM
Weinschenk and his Orchestra
entertain you daily in the
Bar & Tearoom
with
Light Music for Tea Time and Dance Music in the Evening.

Haifa Cinemas

From Sat., Nov. 7

ZION — "AMIRAT EL ACHLAM" with Nur El Huda in Arabic. Sat. 1 Perf. at 6.45 p.m. Weekdays 2 Perf. at 6.45 & 9 p.m.

MORIAH — Tel. 4879 — Held over for a Second Week. First Performance in Haifa! Betty MacDONALD's best-seller becomes a box-office Hit! THE EGG AND I. Starring: Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray

ORLY (Central Carmel) Tel. 4088 — Evenings: "ODETTE" Anna Neagle, Trevor Howard, Peter Ustinov. Mats.: BEDTIME FOR BONZO Ronald Reagan, Diana Lynn

GAL OR — Tel. 4007 — Evenings: EDOUARD ET CAROLINE. French dialogue. English Subtitles. Daniel Gelin, Ann Vernon. Mats.: Today, Sun., Mon.: RIDERS of the TIMBERLINE. Tues., Wed., Thurs.: KING OF THE ROYAL MOUNTED

ORION — Tel. 4080 — CROSS WINDS. John Paine, Rhonda Fleming

ORAH air-conditioned Tel. 4017 — Israel Premiere "SCARLET ANGEL". Yvonne de Carlo, Rock Hudson. Technicolor

AMPHITHEATRE Tel. 4015 — Israel Premiere. WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC. Silvana Pampanini, Vittorio Gassmann. No Entrance for under 18s.

ARMON — Tel. 4088 — Third Week! CHARLIE CHAPLIN in LIMELIGHT co-starring CLAIRE BLOOM. Sat. 2 perform. at 6.30 & 9 p.m. Weekdays—3 perform. at 1.30, 6.30 & 9 p.m.

ATHENA — Tel. 3042 — BATTLE CIRCUS. Humphrey Bogart, June Allyson

MAY — Tel. 2256 — Second Week. IVANHOE. Robert Taylor, Elizabeth Taylor, Joan Leslie

Tel Aviv Cinemas

Sat.: 7.15 & 9.15 p.m. Weekdays: 5.30, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.

ALLENBY — Moira Shearer, Anton Walbrook. RED SHOES

CHEN — Cecil B. de Mille's mightiest of motion pictures. *THE GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH*. In technicolor. Hebrew & French subtitles. Sat.: 6.30 & 9.30 p.m. Weekd.: 3.30, 6.45 & 9.30 p.m.

EDEN — Premiere! 2nd Week. The great Soviet musical *Songs of Youth*

ESTHER — 3 CORSARIS. Three Brothers — One Girl. A Thousand Adventures

MIGDALOR — Susan HAYWARD, Dan DAILEY. I Shall Get It Say You Wholesale

MOGRABI — 2nd Week. Richard BURTON, James MASON. THE DESERT RATS

OPHIR — 2nd Week. *La P... respectueuse*. For adults only.

ORION — 3rd Week. Charles Chaplin in LIMELIGHT. Sat.: 5, 7.30 & 10.00 p.m. Weekd.: 3.30, 6.45 & 9.30 p.m.

SHDEROTH — Greer GARSON, Walter PIDGEON. BLOSSOMS IN THE DUST

YARON — 5th Week. Kirk DOUGLAS, Milly VITALE. THE JUGGLER. Mats. at 3.30 p.m.: THE MAGIC CARPET

TAMAR — 4th Week. EVENINGS ONLY! GARY COOPER. HIGH NOON. DAYTIME ONLY! Starting Nov. 8. CHAMPION. Kirk DOUGLAS, Ruth ROMAN. Continuous from 9.45 a.m. to 8.45 p.m. AIR-CONDITIONED!

ARMON-DAVID — Tel. 20954 — 7th and Last Week. *La Minute De Verite*. No complimentary tickets

Jerusalem Cinemas

Sat. at 8.30 & 9.30 p.m. Weekdays at 5, 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.

Starting Sat. November 7

ARNON CINEMA — Jerusalem Premiere. Dean Martin, Jerry Lewis, John Lund, Corinne Calvet in Paramount's sparkling comedy. *My Friend Irma Goes West*

EDEN — Tel. 3629 — A great production by a great company with a great artist. Greta Garbo, John Gilbert, Lewis Stone in *QUEEN CHRISTINA*. also Sunday at 10.30 a.m. Today at 3 p.m.: SKIRTS AHOY

"HASAMIR" — Tel. 4008 — Second Week. Sat. at 8.15—7—9 p.m. 2nd week one of the best films of the last decade. 160,000 in this country have already seen this masterpiece of the great producer VITTORIO De SICA. *Miracle in Milan*. the Film of the Cannes Festival Award.

EDISON — Tel. 4088 — Sun-Film proudly Presents Alida Valli, Pedro Armendariz in the Israel Premiere of a great sacrifice... a story of genuine love... a picture for every woman: *THE LOVERS OF TOLEDO*. from the celebrated Novel by Stendhal. English Talking. Hebrew — French translations. 3 perf. daily: 5, 6.30 & 8.30. Today at 3 p.m.: FANFAN LA TULIPE

ORGIL — Tel. 81488 — Second Week. Air conditioned. Since the "Wiseley Boy" no film attained such dramatic heights. *Long Dark Hall*. LEE PALMER, Ben HARRISON. Also today at 3 p.m.

ORION — Tel. 2914 — The famous Russian Saga. *SADKO*. music by RIMSKY-KORSAKOFF

ORNA — Tel. 4738 — Tom Brown's *SCHOOLDAYS*. with John Howard Davies, Robert Newton

STUDIO — Tel. 4085 — Fifth Week. Charles Laughton, Jane Wyman in a picture which you will recommend to all your friends. *THE BLUE VEIL*. with Hebrew Sub-titles. Sat. at 1.30, Weekd. at 5, 6.30 & 8.30, also today (Fri.) at 3 p.m.

ZION HALL — Alan Ladd in The greatest adventure to all the reckless legends of the Fighting Foreign Legion! *DESERT LEGION*. in Technicolor. with Akim Tamiroff, Richard Conte, Arlene Dahl. Today at 3 p.m.: CARMEN

TEL-OR — Tel. 3570 — RUTH ROMAN — RICHARD TODD — RACHANT SCOTT in a mighty dramatic mystery story. "LIGHTNING STRIKES TWICE". Today at 3 p.m.: REAL GLOBE

Personal Notices

Fritz and Flora Friedlaender

will be at home, Beth Feferman—6 Rehov Hakesshet, Kiryat Shmuel, on Saturday, November 14, 1953, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. on the occasion of the

Bar Mitzva

of their son MICHAEL

Service at 9 a.m. at Emet VeEmunah Synagogue, Jerusalem.

Alberto Ghersefeld — Gina Bershadsky

MARRIED

RAMAT GAN, November 5, 1953.

We announce with deep sorrow the untimely passing away of our beloved son, brother, brother-in-law, cousin and friend

Mr. Shmuel (Sam) Yarkony

after a long illness.

The funeral will take place today, Friday, November 6, 1953, at 10 a.m. from the Assuta Hospital, Tel Aviv.

THE BEREAVED FAMILY

On the occasion of the death of our friend and partner

Mr. Shmuel (Sam) Yarkony

our deeply felt regrets and condolences to the bereaved family and their friends.

LEO KREPPEL — MOSHE NEBENZAHL
BERNARD HIRSCHFELD, Haifa
HENRY SARAGA — SEVERIN SEKLER

Tel Aviv, November 1953.

With profound sorrow we announce the passing away of our senior partner

Mr. Shmuel (Sam) Yarkony

He will always remain in our memory.

S. YARKONY LTD.
Compass Shipping and Trading Co. Ltd.

We wish to convey our sincerest condolences to the GLASL FAMILY on the death of

Mr. SIEGMUND GLASL

former Czechoslovakian Consul
"Ramassad," Sinkelstein, Leiserowitz, the Haas and Nilus Families.

Association of Friends of the Hebrew University in Argentina wish to express their profound sympathy at the lamentable loss of a true, loyal and active member of the Faculty, and its Executive Vice-President

Dr. David Werner Senator

May we all be consoled by the fruits of his scientific work.

Alfredo Korn, Vice-President

We deeply mourn the untimely death of

Dr. DAVID W. SENATOR

Member of our Board of Directors

Rural and Suburban Settlement Co.
"RASSCO" Ltd.
Board of Directors, Management and Staff.

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Social & Personal

The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Peretz Bernstein, visited several factories in Ramat Gan yesterday as guest of the Municipality.

•

The Jewish Agency entertained to luncheon at the Eden Hotel, Jerusalem, yesterday Mr. Max Jevers of the Bankers Trust Company, Mr. George Newell of the Manufacturers Trust Company, Mr. Harold Rasmussen of the Marine Midland Bank and Trust Company and Mr. Harold Whiteman of the National City Bank of New York, who have come to advise the Agency.

•

Rabbi Israel Brodie, Chief Rabbi of the British Commonwealth, arrived in Jerusalem yesterday and is staying at the Orgil Hotel.

•

Dr. Pablo Manguel, the Argentine Minister, left for Rome by T.W.A. yesterday for a brief vacation.

•

Mrs. Gerda Bennike, wife of Major-General Vagn Bennike, visited Wizo Institutions in Jerusalem yesterday.

•

The Governors and Scientific Committee of the Weizmann Institute of Science gave a reception to visiting scientists on Wednesday evening at the Dan Hotel, Tel Aviv. A Scroll of Honour was presented to Mr. Meyer W. Weisgal, Chairman of the Institute's Executive Council on behalf of the entire staff.

•

Mr. R. Kulcarni, Secretary of the All-India Textile Workers Union, and Mr. J. Guindassamy, Secretary of the Civil Servants Association in Singapore, left by S.A.S. yesterday after a week's visit as guests of the Histadrut.

•

Mr. Lipman Levinson, President of the Board of Directors of the Swiss Israel Trade Bank, Geneva, has returned from a trip to Europe on behalf of the Bank.

•

Dr. A. Rosenfeld, director of the World Hebrew Union, returned by El Al yesterday.

•

Mr. Leonard Bernstein, the conductor and composer, left by T.W.A. yesterday, after conducting the Philharmonic Orchestra in a series of concerts.

•

Professor Herman F. Mark, of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, left by K.L.M. yesterday after a week's stay.

•

Mrs. Ethel Temerson of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, Vice-President of the B'nai B'rith Women's Supreme Council of America, and Mr. Meier Halperin, member of the B'nai B'rith delegation to Israel, visited the new site of the B'nai B'rith children's home on the outskirts of Jerusalem yesterday.

•

Professor Niels Bohr of the University of Copenhagen will deliver a guest lecture on "Observational Problems in Quantum Mechanics" under the auspices of the Hebrew University at 6 p.m. tomorrow at the Terra Sancta Building (Hall 31, fourth floor). The public is invited.

•

Owing to a private party, the Bar of the Eden Hotel, Jerusalem, will be closed to the public tomorrow, Saturday night, November 7, 1953. *(Advt.)*

Violetta, Carmen Don't Go Together

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM). — Dr. P. Gradenwitz, the critic, denied liability today in the District Court in the IL.30,000 defamation suit brought against him by Miss Edia de Philippe and the Hebrew National Opera. He told the court that he had written his disputed article in "Commentary" without malice, had merely performed his duty as a critic and that he had never had anything against Miss de Philippe personally or professionally.

But, he said, "There is no singer in the world who could sing Violetta (in "La Traviata") — a coloratura soprano role — and "Carmen," mezzo-soprano. Miss de Philippe did not sing the "Traviata" acts in which Violetta has to sing the higher notes, he maintained.

Dr. Gradenwitz also denied that the Opera *Prima Donna* was told by music critics that "we shall make you return to the U.S." The actual words said meant that the critics had been making her better known in Israel than she was in the U.S., he said.

In the hearings last October 28, Mr. M. Ravina, "Davar's" art critic, testified that Miss de Philippe's voice was not "natural" at high notes.

Berman Maintains He Is Innocent

HAIFA, Thursday. — David Berman, former Mayor of Hadera today completed his testimony in the District Court where he is facing 30 charges of embezzlement, forgery and making false claims. His final remark was that every charge brought against him was "a lie and false accusation."

Wheat from Canada

MONTREAL, Thursday (INA). — A ship load of 10,600 tons of wheat has left here for Haifa, and another is being loaded at Vancouver.

The transaction, involving $1.7m. will be followed by several other orders for wheat to be shipped to Israel from Canadian ports on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

Press Review :

Ben Gurion Letter Clears Air

Commenting on Mr. Ben Gurion's letter to the Central Committee of his party, "Davar" (Histadrut) says that it is now clear that all the sensational and fantastic rumours were baseless and that only the Prime Minister's need for a rest after so many years of extreme exertion has affected his decision. The paper rejects all the "real explanations" offered to the public and says that the majority of citizens joins the Mapai executive in its appeal to Mr. Ben Gurion to remain at his post.

"Ha'aretz" (Independent) says that though Mr. Ben Gurion's retirement makes the Government's resignation imperative, the present coalition should carry on. The paper says that the same factors which made the Coalition a necessity, now call for its continuation, even if it is unable to carry out all necessary projects. There is no point in establishing a limited coalition at this juncture, which would give the religious parties a decisive voice in domestic politics. An agreement with the General Zionists would be preferable even to the "radical elements" within Mapai.

New York Election

Several papers comment on the New York election results. "Hador" (Mapai) says that there is nothing to be ashamed of in the fact that there are many Jews in New York. In the time of the Mandate the British always explained that the Empire contained so many Moslems that their feelings had to be taken into account: the present parallel is obvious.

"Hamodia" (Agudat Yisrael) does not believe that foreign political problems, including those of the Middle East, figured prominently in the elections or influenced the vote. But "Hatzofe" (World Mizrahi Union) believes that the "Jewish angle" is by no means unimportant in elections in a city such as New York. On the whole it would appear that the move away from the Republicans may be explained as the result of the present administration's exaggerated promises.

"Herut" draws attention to Mr. Dulles' recent statement that the grant-in-aid to Israel is given on condtion that she would always accept and carry out the Mixed Armistice Commission's decisions. The results of the present elections should be used in the struggle against the State Department's anti-Israel policy.

States' Rejection

"Haboker" (General Zionist) comments on the Arab States' rejection of Mr. Johnston's proposals, pointing out that this is not the first time that suggestions for the resettlement of the Arab refugees have been vetoed by the Arabs. The Jordan Government and Shishakly indicated some willingness to cooperate with Mr. Blandford last year because they were afraid of the growing unrest in the camps, which would no doubt have been directed against them; but they were compelled by the extremists to refuse to consider concrete plans.

"Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) criticizes the Ihud Hakvutzot conference for not rejecting out of hand the Government's alleged demand that they employ hired labour. The paper says that hired labour endangers not only the kibbutz as an institution, but the independent workers' economy in general. The paper says that Ussishkin and Ruppin, who were not Socialists, were more far-sighted than Mr. Eshkol since they understood the importance of the principle that members of agricultural settlements should not become employers.

Loeb Estate For Jewish Farmers

CHICAGO, Thursday (UP). — Isaac Anderson Loeb, wealthy Chicago lawyer who died last September, a bachelor of 84, left his more than $700,000 estate "to encourage Jewish youth to become farmers," his will revealed here yesterday.

Included in the estate is a 200-acre farm in Indiana that Loeb's father worked. He requested that it be made into a "Loeb Farm School for Jewish Children." If the trustees find the plan impractical, Loeb stipulated that the money should be used to found agricultural scholarships.

SWISSAIR has inaugurated a new DC-6 B four-engine craft which will fly each week from Lydda to Athens, Geneva, Zurich and the U.S.A. The pressurized cabin of the plane carries 35 passengers in tourist class and 18 in first class.

U.S. Mizrahi Reaffirm Devotion to Israel

ATLANTIC CITY, Thursday (UP). — More than 800 delegates convened there yesterday as the five-day, 33rd annual Mizrahi Convention opened with a service "reaffirming spiritual devotion to beleaguered Israel." Rabbi Mordecai Kirshblum, National President, recited the 137th Psalm which pledges the worshipper never to forget Jerusalem.

The religious ceremony included the use of a Scroll of the Law recently brought from Israel. It contains parts of 67 parchment scrolls rescued from various European synagogues destroyed by the Nazis.

Passive Resistance

WALLA-WALLA, Washington State, Thursday (AFP). — Four hundred detainees in the State Penitentiary here have engaged in a unique type of strike—sleep.

Their slumber strike was self-induced. More than 10,000 Nembutal tablets, a new soporific, are missing from the prison's dispensary.

LOCUSTS MENACE RED SEA AREA

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Swarms of locusts are threatening East Africa, the Red Sea area and French North Africa, the Desert Locust Research Centre said here yesterday.

Thousands escaped from some breeding areas which exterminators could not reach.

Representatives of 24 territories are meeting at Damascus today to plan a united front against locust plagues in the Middle East and other areas.

Israel Envoy Presents Credentials in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Thursday (UP). Two new Ambassadors to Mexico were received by President Adolfo Ruiz Cortines yesterday.

Presenting their credentials were M. Kulashenkov of Russia and Mr. Joseph Kasary, Israel's first Ambassador to Mexico.

Wales Wins Last-Minute Draw

A goal, 160 seconds before the final whistle by Charles, gave Wales a lucky three-all draw in the soccer international against Scotland at Hampden Park on Wednesday.

The Scottish XI, which showed six changes from the side which defeated Ireland earlier this season, including the whole forward line with Riley, of Hibernian, at centre-forward, was much the better side. Owing to an injury to their regular centre-forward, Trevor Ford, Wales played Charles, the Leeds United sharpshooter, in his position, leading the Welsh attack.

The match started on a high note, but the Scots soon showed their supremacy in attack. Brown gave them the lead with a fine shot in the 17th minute, and Johnstone increased their advantage to a 2-0 halftime lead four minutes before the interval. On the resumption, spearheaded by the always-dangerous Charles, Wales fought back, and four minutes after the restart the Leeds man shot in a fine drive to the roof of the net to reduce the Welsh deficit to 1-2.

But the Wales defence showed weaknesses and, five minutes later, Liddell sent across a nice pass to Riley, who made it 3-1 for Scotland. Charles again came into the picture and started a Welsh revival, which, 18 minutes from the end, brought a fine solo run by inside man Allchurch, right through the Scotch defence, which he ended by shooting home for a 3-2 score.

When all thought the game was safely in the Scotch bag, Charles gained possession and went through to score the equaliser one and a half minutes from the end. The draw gave Wales an outside chance of remaining in the running for the World Soccer Cup competition, in which the top two Home Countries sides move onto the next stage. Wales have previously lost to England, 4-1, and Scotland defeated Ireland 3-1. England will meet Ireland in a further World Cup preliminary game next week.

'All Blacks' Defeat Cambridge

The touring New Zealand "All Blacks" Rugby Union side gained the second win of the programme Wednesday, when they beat a fighting Cambridge University set-up by 22 points (two goals and four tries) to 11 points (one goal, one penalty goal and one try) at Cambridge.

The Kiwis were more dangerous in attack than the Undergrads, who gave them a good game. The visitors, according to local pundits, have the makings of a good team, the equal of their famous predecessors, once they settle down and recover from their long journey to England.

Veteran fullback Scott, who came to England before World War II with the "All Blacks," was outstanding for the winners, kicking accurately and well, and taking part in many spirited moves downfield. The visitors' winger Jardine, too, was in top form, going through for two tries.

Springboks Lose to "Blades"

In the soccer sphere, the same day, the amateur South Africans side, currently touring England, went down by nine goals to three to the professional English First Division side, Sheffield Wednesday, at Sheffield.

The score belies the Springboks' play and the game remained an exciting battle throughout. Especially in the second half, the South Africans, despite a large deficit, launched attack after attack, with Rouse and Clarron prominent, with only the adeptness of the Wednesday goalie keeping them at bay. Shaw, who netted once for the winners in the first half, added two more for his hat-trick in the second period.

Cricket in Cape

New Zealand also figured in the sports news a day earlier, when, playing the Western Province Eleven at Cape Town, in South Africa, they forced a draw, after the South African team appeared to be well on the way to a win. A century by a Kiwi batsman saved the day. The final scores were: W. Province: 314 for 8 dec. and 229 for 8 dec. New Zealand: 229 and 235 for 7.

AKIVA KALMAN

Broadway Greets Dean

A cascade of paper streams down from Broadway office windows to honour General William F. Dean, "Hero of Taejon." He receives an enthusiastic welcome from New York crowds as he drives to the City Hall to receive the New York City Medal of Honour and Scroll. The General, for three years a Communist captive in North Korea, was the highest U.N. officer in a P.o.W. camp. Express Photo

U.S. Spends $40,000m. On Nat'l Defence in 1952

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — The U.S. spent $40,000m. on national defence in 1952, out of a total public expenditure of $101,000m., the American Census Bureau has reported.

The national defence figure did not include expenditures for foreign economic and military aid, on servicemen's benefits, atomic energy development and civil defence.

Federal expenditures in 1952 were about twice as much as in 1942, the first full year of direct American participation in the Second World War, the report said.

U.S. ARMS SPENDING HAS REACHED PEAK

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — Controller of the Defence Department, W. McNeil, told reporters here yesterday that he thought the increase in monthly spending on rearmament since the Korean War began "had just about reached its peak."

He described the present monthly rate of approximately $3,600m. as "the high point in the nation's military spending" and thought there would be a decline in December that would continue gradually after that.

TEL AVIV STOCK MARKET

NOV. 5.

		Rise/Fall
Govt. Loans		
4% 1955 (reg.)	100½	—
4% 1955 (reg.)	99½	—
4% 1956 (reg.)	100	—
Pop. Loans		
1949/50 (1L.10)	98½	—
1950/7h (1L.10)	96½	+½
3½% War Loan 54/39	82½	—
4½% Trust Dollar	1218 X	—
3½% Shitrei Erech large	85½	+½
B. Leumi Ord. sh.	280	—0.10
A.P.E. Invest.	98½	—
4% Debs. 50/70		
4½% Pref. sh.	104	—a)
Ord. sh. "B"	117	—
Gen. Mortg. Bds.		
4% Deb. 48/68	78	—
6% Pref. sh.	77½	—
Bleur		
4% Debs. 46/68	92½	—
4½% 52/68 reg.	79½	—
Nir Ltd.		
4% Debs. 52/68	85	—
6% Pref. sh.	75	—
Paas Debs.		
4% 42/62	80½	—
P.L.D.C.		
Ord. sh.	169½	—
5% Debs.	93	—
Afr. Pal Inv. Ord. sh	128½	+½
Rassco		
4% Debs 56/68	93½	—
6% Pref. Ord. sh.	96½	—
Pal. Potash 6% Pref. sh.	109½	+½
"A" ord. sh.	197	—2
Pal. Elec. Ord sh. (Isr.)	202	—2
Mekoroth Pref sh.	69	—c)
Ata 4% "C" Pref. sh.	108½	+½
Ord. "B" sh.	179	+2
6.8% Con. Debs.	114½	—
"Kurdanek" Ord "B" sh	182½	—
Assia-Bez ("B" sh	178	—
"Tuva" Ord. sh.	110½	—
Nesher 6% Debs. Ser. A	130½	—
Pal. Cold St. 7% Deb.	134	—2
Lodzia 4½% Pref sh.	78½	—
S.A. Binyan Ord sh.	88	—
Pal. Centr. Trsh.	94½	—
Pal. Bearer Bd.		
Ser. 1	72½	—
Ser. 2	71½	—
Ser. 3	70½	—

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex coupons; d) ex right; e) prutot per one Dollar.

LONDON GETS FIRST NEW DAILY IN 23 YEARS

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — The first edition of the first new London daily newspaper to be launched since 1930 went on sale here recently.

Named the "Recorder," it puts the accent on personalities of big business and aims at an initial circulation of 100,000.

IMPORT LICENCES for equipment and machinery will henceforth be issued to factories by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry on the recommendation of the Productivity Institute.

Where to go

TODAY

JERUSALEM

★ Libraries: — American Library and Reading Room, U.S. Consulate, Mamilla Rd. Entrance free, 9-1, 3-4.

★ Archaeology: — Permanent exhibition, Dept. of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. 9-1 (tomorrow 10-1).

★ Exhibitions: — Works by Be'er Ben-Zvi; 28 Canadian Paintings; "Girl," by Chaim Soutine; "New Hellenistic and Roman glass vessels", Bezalel National Museum, 9-1, (tomorrow 10-1).

Works and marionettes by Dr. Paul Loewy; paintings by Dan Hoffner, Artists House, 10-1, 4-6.

★ Recorded music: — "Music to Inspire" (Recorded). Schumann: Symphony No. 3 in E-Flat Op. 97 ("Rhenish"), with Munich Philharmonic Orchestra under Rudolf Albert. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium. 8.30 p.m.

★ Tours: — Hebrew University conducted tour, new administration building, King George Ave., opposite Terra Sancta, 10 a.m.

Mr. Freiman, guide, Synagogues in Jerusalem; auspices of Hitachdut Olei America; Government Tourist Office, Rehov Ben Yehuda. 3.00 p.m.

★ Film Shows: — Keren Hayesod, 11.30-12.30.

HAIFA

★ Exhibitions: — Jewish Antiquities, Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, Arabic Art. Municipal Museum, Town Hall. 10-1 (also tomorrow).

"Art of China and Japan" (from the collection of Mr. Jacob Pins, Jerusalem). Municipal Museum, Town Hall, 10-1 (tomorrow: 10-1, 4-6).

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

★ Recorded music: — Recorded Music Hour: Bartok: Music for String Instruments, Percussion and Celeste, with Rafael Kubelik conducting the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium. 11 a.m.

★ Theatre: — "For Services Rendered," by Somerset Maugham; Masnach Theatre, YMCA, Jerusalem; Last performance 8.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

★ Theatre: — "My Sister Eileen," Chamber Theatre, Mograbi, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m. "Caution, Road Under Repair," Li-La-Lo, Yasha Haifetz Hall, 7.15 and 9.45 p.m.

RAMAT GAN

★ Theatre: — Do-Re-Mi, "Countess Maritza," Operetta, Basra Hall, 8.30 p.m.

KIRYAT HAYIM

★ Theatre: — "Near-a-Din," Chamber Theatre, Bet Ha'am 8.45 p.m.

Religious Services

Sabbath begins in Jerusalem at 4.10 p.m. today and ends at 5.33 p.m. tomorrow

Weekly Portion
Toldot (B'reshit 25, 19-28,9)
Haftarah: Shmuel I, 20, 18-42

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m. Minha, 12.45 p.m. & 4 p.m.: Arvit, 5.20 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 4.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Ahdut Israel Congregation Sephardic Orphan House, Jaffa Road. Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing Sermon: Dr. Shmuel Bension.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 4.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Mosad Harav Kook Synagogue (Hapoel Hamizrahi Qr.): Tonight: 4.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m. Minha, 12.30 p.m.; Arvit, 5.35 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beth Israel (96 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Bus Yehuda St.): Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 & 8.30 a.m., Minha, 1.15 & 4.45 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (5 Straus St.): Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.45 p.m.

Young Israel (67 Bograshov St.): Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatchia Synagogue: Tonight: 4.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 4.30 p.m.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Givati, Rehavia, 2293. Amudim, near Egged, 3381. **TEL AVIV:** Abramski, 43 Allenby, 8526. Ben Yehuda, 243 Ben Yehuda, 28532. Hyges, 22 Hagdud Ha'ivri, 62068. Moscovici, 25 King George, 62650. Baruch, Hatikva Qr., 67408. **JAFFA:** Al Kamal, 65 Rehov 4. **BNEI BRAK:** Shapiro, Main Road. **RAMAT GAN:** Hyges, 31 Arlosoroff. **RAMAT GAN Bet:** Levin, Derech Hanegbah 89. **KIRYAT BIALIK:** Bialik, 7230.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Bruchstein, near Zion cinema, 2274. **TEL AVIV:** Brieman, 34 Allenby, 62252. Krinkin, 16 Herzl, 8923. Kriessler, 21 Nahmani, 3423. Amarni, 34 Ben Yehuda, 28993. Nordau, 183 Ben Yehuda, 23572. Eiva, Hatikva Qr., 67403. **JAFFA:** Britut, 6 Rehov 4, 90439. **BNEI BRAK:** Elkisandri. **RAMAT GAN:** Ramat Gan, 81 Bialik. **RAMAT YITSHAK:** Hatzfon, 86 Hatzfon. **KIRYAT BIALIK:** Bialik, 7230. **MT. CARMEL:** Carmel, 133 Pina, 4713.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

BOTH DAYS

TEL AVIV: Dr. M. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 28843. Dr. N. L. Sacher, 166 Dizengoff, 30393. Dr. E. Levitan, 11 Tayardim, 68207. **JAFFA:** Dr. Weinberg, 4 Rehov 65.

TEL AVIV CINEMAS

Sat. at 8.30 & 9.30 p.m.

ARNON: My Friend Irma Goes West.
EDEN: Queen Christina.
EDISON: The Lovers of Toledo.
HAZAMIR: Miracle in Milan. (5.15, 7 & 9 p.m.; 2nd week.)
OR-GIL: Long Dark Hall, (2nd week.)
ORION: Sadko.
ORNA: Schoolboys.
STUDIO: The Blue Veil, (5th week.)
TEL-OR: Lightning Strikes Twice.
ZION: Desert Legion.

BEIT YITZHAK Post Office, near Natanya, will be raised to class "B" and its services broadened on Sunday.

Notice to the Public

NOTICE TO DEALERS IN TRANSMITTER SETS

The Post Office Management wishes to inform all dealers, manufacturers, and repairers of wireless sets, that in accordance with "Telegraph and Wireless Ordinances," (trade in radio and transmitter sets) — 1951; that all dealers in transmitter sets, or in transmitter-radio sets, or in spare-parts, are obliged to take out a special trade licence, in addition to the ordinary radio sets trade licence.

Applications for these licences can be submitted to any Post Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all those dealers in transmitter sets, or in radio-transmitter sets, or spare-parts, who do not possess the necessary licences as mentioned above. A list of sets and spare-parts subject to control, are obtainable at the Bureau of the Director Engineering Services, (Radio and Transmission) No. 4, Rehov Aleph, Hakirya.

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3-ROOM FLAT
WANTED in Jerusalem,
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To Let in Tel Aviv
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Offices with Telephone
1, 3, 6 rooms
Apply to No. 4555, Shefer Advertising, 32 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv.

TO LET
2 Office Rooms
with central heating in Centre Jerusalem.
Reasonable terms.
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NEW LUXURIOUS VILLA
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OFFERED: 3 1/2 room flat in Jerusalem with all conveniences.
WANTED: similar 3 room flat in Petah Tikva.
TO LET — WANTED
1, 2, 3, 4, 5-room flats
for registered clients

WANTED TRANSLATOR
from English into Spanish, with typing for full-time work. Thorough knowledge of Spanish essential. Please apply in writing: Information Department, Jewish Agency, P.O.B. 92, Jerusalem.

Correspondence and Translation Office
with telephone, in best part of Rothschild Blvd., Tel Aviv, requires expert as cooperator. Write: No. 1474, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

PHOTO-OFFSET CONCERN requires
Young Ex-servicemen
industrial photography — (offset) and draughtsmanship (also for female).
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Opportunity!
RENAISSANCE FLORENTINE
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owing to special conditions at favourable prices.
COSTIN, 16 Rehov Shenkin, Tel Aviv. (10-1;4-6).

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PERSON WHO LOVES CHILDREN
with some cooking knowledge, also to sleep in (there is a daily maid in the house).
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Requirements: Perfect knowledge of German and English, as well as fair command of Hebrew. Men with experience preferred.
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ASHKELON
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4. Miscellaneous Equipment.
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All these items can be seen by arrangement with Depot Superintendent I.P.C., 6 Acre (near Oil Zone Haifa) from whom copies of the conditions of this offer may be obtained. The said conditions require tenders to be submitted on or before November 20, 1953.

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Viennese desserts with whipped cream can be ordered at the new elegant restaurant
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Photo Brenner

Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	°A	B	C	D
Mt. Canaan	22	13	22	25
Tiberias	29	16	31	31
Haifa Port	23	15	25	27
Nahariya	25	13	23	27
Hakirya	24	13	27	29
Tel Aviv Port	29	14	27	29
Lydda Airport	28	10	27	32
Jerusalem	21	14	24	27
Beersheba	27	11	26	29
Eilat	25	10	29	33

FORECAST: Warm and dry.
A) Humidity at 2 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maxim. yesterday D) Maximum temp. expected today

* * *

LIVESTOCK valued at IL.800 was stolen by infiltrators from two settlements in the south. In both cases tracks were traced to the border.

* * *

A 14-YEAR-OLD boy was blinded in his left eye by his ten-year-old brother in Tel Aviv on Wednesday. The young brother threw a pair of scissors in the older boy's face when the latter insisted that he root out a loose tooth in the little fellow's mouth.

Eliachar May Quit Jerusalem Council

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Deputy Mayor of Jerusalem, Mr. E. Eliachar, and Councillor D. Siton have notified their party (the General Zionists) of their intention to resign from the Municipal Council, it was reliably learned last night.

No official resignations have been submitted to the Mayor.

Mr. Eliachar is understood to be canvassing for the establishment of a new coalition between the General Zionists and Mapai with himself as Mayor and with a Mapai Deputy.

The present coalition in the Capital consists of the Religious bloc, the General Zionists and Herut.

Mr. M. Friedman, Histadrut councillor, has been asked by Ministry of Interior officials whether he will enter an administration to be made up of four coalition and three opposition members, it was reliably learned last night.

(The seven-man administration proposal is embodied in the recommendations of the Cheshin committee).

Mr. Friedman, who met Ministry Director-General, Mr. A. Mayal, the Director of the General Administrative Division, Mr. J. Av-Rasi, and the Jerusalem District Representative, Dr. A. Biran, yesterday, reportedly stated that he preferred the holding of elections to this proposal.

Funeral of President's Father

The cortege in Rehovis — Photo Braun

Zvi Shimshi bequeathed to the generation succeeding him a devotion to the Jewish people, its traditions and culture and a love for the Hebrew language, President Ben-Zvi said in the farewell eulogy of his father at his funeral in Jerusalem yesterday.

Zvi Shimshi (who died in Jerusalem on Wednesday at the age of 81), belonged to those early Zionists who performed what they preached and fulfilled their mission. Their lives might well serve as an inspiration to those succeeding them, the President added.

Cabinet Ministers, the Speaker of the Knesset, the District Representative, the Mayor of the Capital, a representative of the Chief-of-Staff, members of the Jewish Agency, Rabbis of all communities and other public figures were among the large gathering of mourners.

From the President's residence, the mourners proceeded to the Rehavia Synagogue where Chief Rabbi Herzog gave an address, stressing the Jewishness of the deceased and pointing out that he was the descendant of a line of scholars and Rabbis that could be traced to Rashi.

From the Rehavia Synagogue the funeral procession of buses left for Har Hamenuhot where Zvi Shimshi's body was laid to rest. (Tass)

Bus Companies Warn of Strike

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The three bus companies, Egged, Dan and Hamekasher have renewed their pressure on the Government to raise fares and have reported today that a warning strike is contemplated.

Last month the companies asked the Ministry of Communications to examine their books in order to verify what they claim to be inability to continue at present rates. The Government declined to consider any change in fares.

The companies are now interested in retaining fares as they are but want a more favourable exchange rate for their purchases in foreign currency.

The Hevrat Haovdim, Histadrut's holding company, is to begin to examine the whole problem tomorrow. It is understood meanwhile that the Histadrut will be most reluctant to approve any strikes.

The companies, particularly Egged, claim that the current decline in the number of passengers is increasing their deficits to an intolerable extent.

(Leader — Page 4)

Physiotherapy Centre For the Asaf Harofe

SARAFAND, Thursday. — A rehabilitation centre, the first of its kind in the country, and including a physical therapy school, is being built at the Asaf Harofe Government hospital here. The IL. 200,000 centre is built of prefabricated Finnish pavillions of superior quality and its architectural layout has been expertly designed by Mr. Gad Asher to meet the special requirements of rehabilitation work.

The centre will offer modern facilities for electrotherapy, hydrotherapy, occupational therapy and orthopaedic gymnastics to about 100 in-patients and about 120 out-patients who will be able to spend several hours a day in the centre.

Most of the patients will be post-poliomyletis, partly paralysed cases. The majority of these are usually children, about 50 of whom are still in the Asaf Harofe hospital, a grim reminder of the 1950 polio epidemic and the hundreds of polio cases of 1951-53.

The physical therapy school, which will train qualified physical therapists, also for the first time in this country, will be opened on December 1, in anticipation of the opening of the centre next April. It will be headed by Miss D. B. Kidd, a British physical therapy specialist — sent to this country for two years by the World Health Organization.

CHILD KILLED BY GRENADE

SAFAD, Thursday. — Victor Ben Naim, aged six-and-a-half, of Safad, died today from injuries received when a grenade exploded in his hand. The boy found the grenade near the local primus factory, which was the scene of heavy fighting during the War of Liberation.

He was rushed to the Schweitzer Hospital in Tiberias but died there.

RAT POISON FOR BREAKFAST

NAHARIYA, Thursday. — About 60 members of Gesher Haziv kibbutz, near here, including 30 children, were accidentally served rat poison instead of Quaker oats for breakfast today. They were treated almost immediately by a doctor and a nurse rushed from Nahariya, who pumped the stomachs of all affected, gave them injections and took other precautionary measures.

This evening all were reported well.

FIRM'S REPLY

(Continued from Page 1)

that the $780,000 annual allocation requested had little to do with the company's export programme as it was for local production as well. The $100,000 additional allocation requested was needed for orders from abroad already in hand.

He said that he was prepared to keep his plant in operation, or to re-open it after its closure, if raw materials are made available in a sufficient, steady flow.

The Jerusalem Post learned that the Corporation is planning to ask the courts for an order nisi against the Ministry, asking it to show cause why the allocation and licence were not granted.

It is also learned unofficially that the entire question will be aired at the next meeting of the Economic Ministers.

A delegation representing the Leather Workers' Union called on Mr. Sharett yesterday morning. They asked him to make every effort to see that the Jerusalem factory remain open. The Deputy Minister promised that the factory would not be closed, a Labour Council official stated.

Tanners' Pressure

At a press conference earlier yesterday the industrialist, head of the largest factory in Jerusalem which threatens to close on November 13 claiming non-allocation of foreign currency for raw materials, intimated that the tanning interests have stood in the way of a Ministry of Commerce and Industry decision to allocate leather to manufacturers.

According to Mr. Sugarman, his company had informed the Ministry's Textile and Leather Department about four months ago that they were running short of necessary raw materials.

The Ministry then agreed to grant them a partial allocation. After difficulties between the Finance Ministry and the Ministry of Commerce, the matter was settled and an import licence issued.

Then the tanners began negotiations with the Ministry of Commerce, Mr. Sugarman continued. The officials wanted to abolish the "key" system, whereby manufacturers were bound to certain tanners and—or importers, he said. The tanners, wishing to control imports, brought pressure to bear that these should remain in their hands. Mr. Sugarman stated that in such a frame-work, shoe manufacturers would not get the leather they needed, but only those types which could be produced most profitably by the tanners.

He declared that an arbitration committee (of tanners and Jerusalem Shoe Corp. representatives) had met under the chairmanship of a disinterested party. When the committee showed signs of favouring a solution which would permit shoe manufacturers a freer hand, the tanners withdrew.

Ministry Compromise

Dr. S. Lipshitz, Director-General of the Ministry of Commerce, favoured a compromise solution which would permit the manufacturers to order from the tanners, who would import and produce on the basis of these orders.

However, no agreement was reached, and the appropriation was withheld. Deputy Minister Z. Sussayeff asked that Mr. Sugarman be patient until an agreement with the tanners could be reached, it was claimed.

Mr. Sugarman therefore again requested an emergency allocation to tide the plant over with raw materials. Even with Treasury agreement, this has as yet not been granted by the Ministry, forcing him to close his plant. (The shoe manufacturer added that he had raw materials on hand, but not of the types needed to maintain a balanced production).

GOV'T SAYS

(Continued from Page 1)

exported $16,670 in footwear while its annual foreign currency demands amounted to $750,000.

The spokesman stated that two days ago the factory received an allocation of $50,000; it had demanded twice that amount. The factory wanted the allocation for the import of hides and leather abroad, while there was a plentiful supply of both on the free market here. This, however, was of an inferior quality to the raw material which could be got abroad.

The Ministry, the spokesman said, had to protect the other shoe manufacturers in the country and the tanners. There were 400 shoe factories in the country, and three years ago when the Government approved the setting up of the Jerusalem firm it had done so with a view to export as the local market had already been supplied.

As for the tanners, the spokesman agreed that the quality of their products was not always satisfactory but that there was free competition on the market and it was up to the manufacturers to press for high quality rather than demand from the Government foreign currency for the importation of hides.

At present the production capacity of the entire shoe industry approximates 3.5m. pairs a year while the population demands about 1.5m. The resulting competition is the major trouble behind the argument.

The Ministry is certain, in any case, that it can supply raw material for the industry until next April without any interruptions, and that therefore all talks about closing down of a factory derive from different motives.

The Manufacturers Association tonight published an open letter to the Jerusalem Shoe Corporation taking sharp issue with the company. The Association claims that all the factory's allegations against the Government were untrue and suggests a public committee to verify the question.

The Ministry spokesman also announced that the formation of a public board with the participation of all bodies concerned was desirable in order to regulate and deal with the faults of the shoe manufacturing industry.

NAVY DEFEATS 'ENEMY' FORCE

After heavy night fighting, the Navy succeeded in bringing its merchant ship convoy safely to port, sinking one "enemy" ship and capturing another, in the autumn manoeuvres in the Mediterranean yesterday morning, it was stated last night.

Shortly following this engagement, radar contact was established with two other "enemy" forces. Evading the first, the Navy made a surprise attack on the second and sank it.

After clearing the area of "enemy" ships, the Navy continued to its destination, arriving at its home port at noon.

During the day, the Navy performed various exercises in ship-to-ship communication and modern methods of warfare, to the complete satisfaction of the commanders.

ZOA HOUSE
Sunday, Nov. 15, at 8.30 p.m.
Israel in Song
Bracha Zefira
Tickets: Z.O.A. House, "Kartin," and "Radio-Union"

Hadassah WELCOMES YOU TO ISRAEL
call: JERUSALEM 4081
TEL AVIV 3536
HAIFA 4575
the average one-day trips to see our work in Israel
HADASSAH CLUB for OVERSEAS VISITORS

Mulki Wins Over Opposition Chief

To help Jordan Premier Fawzi Mulki face an expected stormy confidence debate in Parliament next week, King Hussein has approved the appointment as Minister of the Interior of Husni el-Majali, chairman of the opposition bloc. The portfolio had been held by Justice Minister Bahjat Talhouni.

Majali, an Amman lawyer, has been the leading spirit in the joint Jordan and Palestine Arab opposition in the Jordan House. It had become clear in Amman that his defection to the Government side was essential if it was to avoid a defeat on the Kibya incident.

The Jordan Government yesterday announced some of the findings of a special Cabinet committee into the incident. The announcement said that army personnel, regardless of their nationality, who had been found guilty of neglect would be demoted or dismissed and Ministers and civilian officials would be tried. (The announcement gave no names).

Ever since the incident, the Jordan press and speakers at public meetings have been charging senior British officers of the Legion with partial responsibility for the Legion's failure to rush to Kibya's aid.

BAD COMPANY

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM). A policeman who cooperated with a band of thieves and was caught in the act was suspended a few days ago, it was learned here today.

The constable was seen a few nights ago in a car reported stolen by a band of known thieves. He was immediately interrogated and confessed to participating in a theft committed about two weeks previously by the same band.

Three suspects were detained together with him on charges of theft. He was released in bond.

THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
Symphony No. 9
BEETHOVEN
3 Special Concerts in Tel Aviv:
Tuesday, Nov. 10.
Thursday, Nov. 12.
Saturday, Nov. 14.
Conductor:
RAFAEL KUBELIK
Soloists:
Josefa Schocken — Soprano.
Frances de Bussy — Alto.
Chaim Flaschner — Tenor.
Benziel Shary — Baritone.
With participation of the Tel Aviv Chamber Choir under the direction of Eytan Lustig.
Tickets at the I.P.O. Office, 56 Allenby Rd., (11-2, 4-6).

Personal Notices

Fritz and Flora Friedlaender

will be at home, Beth Feferman—6 Rehov Hakeshet, Kiryat Shmuel, on Saturday, November 14, 1953, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. on the occasion of the

Bar Mitzva

of their son MICHAEL

Service at 9 a.m. at Emet Ve'Emunah Synagogue, Jerusalem.

Alberto Ghersefeld — Gina Bershadsky

MARRIED

RAMAT GAN, November 5, 1953.

We announce with deep sorrow the untimely passing away of our beloved son, brother, brother-in-law, cousin and friend

Mr. Shmuel (Sam) Yarkony

after a long illness.

The funeral will take place today, Friday, November 6, 1953, at 10 a.m. from the Assuta Hospital, Tel Aviv.

THE BEREAVED FAMILY

On the occasion of the death of our friend and partner

Mr. Shmuel (Sam) Yarkony

our deeply felt regrets and condolences to the bereaved family and their friends.

LEO KREPPEL — MOSHE NEBENZAHL
BERNARD HIRSCHFELD, Haifa
HENRY SARAGA — SEVERIN SEKLER

Tel Aviv, November 1953.

With profound sorrow we announce the passing away of our senior partner

Mr. Shmuel (Sam) Yarkony

He will always remain in our memory.

S. YARKONY LTD.
Compass Shipping and Trading Co. Ltd.

We wish to convey our sincerest condolences to the GLASL FAMILY on the death of

Mr. SIEGMUND GLASL

former Czechoslovakian Consul

"Bamasaf," Sinkalstein, Lauerowitz, the Haas and Nilus Families.

Association of Friends of the Hebrew University in Argentina wish to express their profound sympathy at the lamentable loss of a true, loyal and active member of the Faculty, and its Executive Vice-President

Dr. David Werner Senator

May we all be consoled by the fruits of his scientific work.

Alfredo Korn, Vice-President

We deeply mourn the untimely death of

Dr. DAVID W. SENATOR

Member of our Board of Directors

Rural and Suburban Settlement Co. "RASSCO" Ltd.

Board of Directors, Management and Staff.

First Class of New Dental School At University Opening Today

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A 35-year-old dream will be realized today when the first freshman class of the new School of Dentistry will attend the opening assembly of the Hebrew University's 1953-54 academic year at the Edison Hall in Jerusalem.

In 1918, Dr. Samuel Lewin-Epstein, unofficial "doyen of the dental corps," was among the physicians, dentists and nurses who came to Palestine with the American Zionist Medical Unit whose task it was to raise medical standards here. In an interview yesterday he recalled that 80 dentists were practising here at the time. Most of them had learned their profession as apprentices.

Dr. Lewin-Epstein was then struck with the need for a Dental School, but it was not until 1932 with the arrival of the late Professor Bernhard Gottlieb of Vienna, that plans were made. Even then it was felt that many years would be needed to establish the School in view of the small size of the Yishuv and the lack of money.

The augmenting of the population with refugees of the Nazis and the closing of schools to Jews in Europe where most Palestine dentists were being trained, gave impetus to the idea of a School. Finally in 1945 the Palestine Dental Association formed a planning commission with Dr. Lewin-Epstein as chairman. (The Association, founded in 1931, unified the numerous dental groups in existence then.)

The first class will be composed of 15 locally-born young men and women who were admitted on the basis of personal interviews and the screening of files. It is hoped that the number of graduates will be raised each year to 30, the number needed to fill present requirements.

Bank's Gift For Kaplan School

The Bank Leumi Le'Israel is to donate IL.50,000 to found a library at the Eliezer Kaplan School of Social Sciences at the Hebrew University, Mr. Z. Hoofien, Director of the Bank, announced at a dinner celebrating the 50th anniversary of the Bank, in the King David Hotel, on Wednesday night.

Bachelor Leads Toy Fund Donors

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Thursday. — You need not be a father to be fond of children or remember them at Hanukka, especially those in border settlements.

The first contribution to the Toy Fund received by *The Jerusalem Post* in Haifa today, a IL.5 check, was accompanied by the following letter, from Mr. E. Ephraim, the donor. "Though this comes from a bachelor, it perhaps exceeds parents' love for children. The check is small. I hope that circumstances will help me make it bigger."

Another first contribution here today was a "Donald Duck" and a "Seven Dwarfs" picture in colourful frames which were brought by constable P. Neustadtl who made them himself.

Other first contributions brought into the offices of *The Jerusalem Post* were IL.5 from an anonymous donor in Jerusalem, IL.3 from the Tel Aviv delivery men of *The Jerusalem Post*, followed by IL.2 from Miriam and Daniel Kaphan, IL.1 from Sara Levy and IL.3 from Dr. G. Romano.

THE ASSOCIATION of Disabled Ex-Servicemen of the Second World War Volunteers of the Jewish Community are handling claims for medical regrading and other matters concerning disabled ex-servicemen and women of the second world war resulting out of their service with the British forces.

SELLING EGGS TO SWITZERLAND

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Export of eggs to Switzerland is to start this month with 2,200,000: a similar quantity will be sent in December. Of the total, 3,600,000 will be supplied by Tnuva and the rest by Tenne.

Latest market reports indicate that an average price of about four U.S. cents per egg may be obtained which would give local producers net proceeds of about 65 pruta.

Foreign Orders For Tomato Juice

HAIFA, Thursday. — Over 25 tons of tomato puree and juice were exported to Denmark and Britain by the Samlakol Canneries here this week. Specimens of a 28% to 30% concentration have been approved by British and Danish importers, who are paying £110 a ton. Further orders have been received from Britain and Sweden.

Canners pay IL.70 to IL.80 for a ton of tomatoes. As between seven and eight tons are needed to produce one ton of puree, the canners are negotiating with the Ministry of Agriculture for a premium to cover their losses.

For the imported raw materials (mainly tins), the manufacturers pay at the IL.1,800 to $1.80 rate.

ENOUGH POTATOES

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Supplies of potato seeds for next season have been secured, it is reliably learned. Some 2,000 tons of fresh seeds will be produced locally, while the bulk, about 10,000 tons, will be imported from Britain and Eire. About IL.250,000 has been allocated by the Ministry of Agriculture and it is hoped that credit letters will be opened shortly.

U.S. ENVOY RETURNING

The U.S. Ambassador to Israel, Mr. Monnett B. Davis, is leaving New York by ship with Mrs. Davis today to resume his post after an absence of seven and a half months due to illness.

(UPI)

RATION NEWS

JERUSALEM DISTRICT — Coffee and tea: 100 gr. either coffee or tea or 50 each. Bet 4, Bet 5, books Dalet and Heh, temp. 25 and 26, semi-annual 6 and 7, children 12 to 15 receive only tea.

NORTHERN DISTRICT — Jam: 600 gr., Bet 26, temp. 17. Laundry soap: 1 bar per person, 2 bars for infants up to 2. Aleph 22, temp. 18. Hard cheese: 100 gr., no coupon, temp. 18. Margarine: 600 gr., Bet 9, temp. 8.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT — Eggs: 2, Gimmel 18, temp. 3, semi-annual 16, page 5; expectant mothers 5, coupon 21; invalids groupHet-Aleph 2, 5 eggs; Zet-Bet, 4; Het-Gimmel 17, 5. Dressed chicken: Labourers in Beersheba and Neas Ziona, 500 gr., Mem-Heh 21; invalids, Het-Aleph 2 and Het-Bet 5, 500 gr.; Het-Gimmel 17, 250 gr. of meat instead of chicken. Fish: 150 gr., Bet 21, temp. 41, semi-annual 21, page 4. Butter: 100 gr., for children in group 1 and 2. Mem-Aleph 11 (group 1), Mem-Bet 11 (group 2).

HAIFA

Chamber Music Society

Both Haroth — Wingate Ave.
Sat., Nov. 7, 1953 at 8.30 p.m. sharp
Faina Salzman — Piano
Rudolf Bergmann — Violin
Daniel Hofmekler — 'Cello
Piano Trios by:
MOZART (K. 548 in C)
BEETHOVEN (op. 97 in b flat — Archduke)
SCHUBERT (op.99 in b flat)

Haifa Cinemas
From Sat., Nov. 7

EN DOR — Tel. 2021
"AMIRAT EL ACHLAM" with Nur El Hoda in Arabic
Sat. 1 Perf. at 6.45 p.m.
Weekdays 2 Perf. at 6.45 & 9 p.m.

MORIAH — Tel. 4279
Held over for a Second Week
First Performance in Haifa! Betty MacDONALD's best-seller becomes a box-office HIT!
THE EGG AND I
Starring: Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray

ORLY (Central Carmel) — Tel. 4898
Evenings:
"ODETTE"
Anna Neagle, Trevor Howard, Peter Ustinov
Mats.:
BEDTIME FOR BONZO
Ronald Reagan — Diana Lynn

GAL OR — Tel. 4567
Evenings:
EDOUARD ET CAROLINE
French dialogue, English Subtitles
Daniel Glen — Ana Verano
Mats.: Today, Sun., Mon.:
RIDERS of the TIMBERLINE
Tues., Wed., Thurs.:
KING OF THE ROYAL MOUNTED

ORION — Tel. 4699
CROSS WINDS
John Paine — Rhonda Fleming

ORAH air-conditioned — Tel. 4017
Israel Premiere
"SCARLET ANGEL"
Yvonne de Carlo — Rock Hudson
Technicolor

AMPHITHEATRE — Tel. 4018
Israel Premiere
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC
Silvana Pampanini — Vittorio Gassmann
No Entrance for under 16s.

ARMON — Tel. 4888
Third Week!
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in
LIMELIGHT
co-starring CLAIRE BLOOM
Sat. 2 perform. at 6.30 & 9 p.m.
Weekdays 3 perform. at 1.30, 6.30 & 9 p.m.

ATHENS — Tel. 1848
BATTLE CIRCUS
Humphrey Bogart — June Allyson

MAY — Tel. 1256
Second Week
EVANHOE
Robert Taylor — Elizabeth Taylor — Joan Leslie

Tel Aviv Cinemas
Sat.: 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.

ALLENBY
Moira Shearer, Anton Walbrook
RED SHOES

CHEN
Cecil B. de Mille's mightiest of motion pictures
THE GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH
In technicolor
Hebrew & French subtitles
Sat.: 6.30 & 9.30 p.m.
Weekd.: 3.30, 6.45 & 9.30 p.m.

EDEN — Premiere!
2nd Week
The great Soviet musical
Songs of Youth

ESTHER
3 CORSARIS
Three Brothers — One Girl
A Thousand Adventures

MIGDALOR
Susan HAYWARD, Dan DAILEY
I Can Get It for You Wholesale

MOGRABI — 2nd Week
Richard BURTON
James MASON
THE DESERT RATS

OPHIR — 2nd Week
La P...
respectueuse
For adults only.

ORION — 3rd Week
Charles Chaplin in
LIMELIGHT
Sat.: 5, 7.30 & 10.00 p.m.
Weekd.: 3.30, 6.45 & 9.30 p.m.

SHDEROTH
Gregg GARSON
Walter PIDGEON
BLOSSOMS IN THE DUST

YARON — 5th Week
Kirk DOUGLAS, Milly VITALE
THE JUGGLER
Matn. at 1.30 p.m.:
THE MAGIC CARPET

TAMAR — 4th Week
EVENINGS ONLY!
GARY COOPER
HIGH NOON
DAYTIME ONLY! Starting Nov. 8
CHAMPION
Kirk DOUGLAS, Ruth ROMAN
Continuous from 2.45 a.m. to 5.45 p.m.
AIR-CONDITIONED!

ARMON-DAVID — Tel. 20954
7th and Last Week
La Minute De Verite
No complimentary tickets

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Weinschenk and his Orchestra
entertain you daily in the
Bar & Tearoom
with
Light Music for Tea Time and Dance Music in the Evening.

Jerusalem Cinemas
Sat. at 6.30 & 9.30 p.m. Weekdays at 3, 6.30 & 9.30 p.m.
Starting Sat. November 7

ARNON CINEMA
Jerusalem Premiere
Dean Martin, Jerry Lewis, John Lund, Corinne Calvet in Paramount's sparkling comedy
My Friend Irma Goes West

EDEN — Tel. 3829
A great production by a great company with a great artist
Greta Garbo, John Gilbert, Lewis Stone in
QUEEN CHRISTINA
also Sunday at 10.30 a.m.
Today at 3 p.m.: SKIRTS AHOY

"HASAMIR" — Tel. 4868
Second Week
Sat. at 5.15—7—9 p.m. 2nd week one of the best films of the last decade. 160,000 in this country have already seen this masterpiece of the great producer VITTORIO De SICA
Miracle in Milan
the Film of the Cannes Festival Award.

EDISON — Tel. 4086
Sun-Film proudly Presents
Alida Valli, Pedro Armendariz in the Israel Premiere of a great sacrifice... a story of genuine love... a picture for every woman:
THE LOVERS OF TOLEDO
from the celebrated Novel by Stendhal. English Talking Hebrew — French translations
3 perf. daily: 5, 6.30 & 8.30. Today at 3 p.m.: FANFAN LA TULIPE

ORGIL — Tel. 61486
Second Week
Air conditioned
Since the "Winslow Boy" no film attained such dramatic heights
Long Dark Hall
LIL PALMER, Rex HARRISON
Also today at 3 p.m.

ORION — Tel. 2914
The famous Russian Saga
SADKO
music by RIMSKY-KORSAKOFF

ORNA — Tel. 4783
Tom Brown's
SCHOOLDAYS
with John Howard Davies, Robert Newton

STUDIO — Tel. 4088
Fifth Week
Charles Laughton, Jane Wyman in a picture which you will recommend to all your friends
THE BLUE VEIL
with Hebrew Sub-titles
Sat. at 1.30 Weekd. at 3, 5.30 & 8.30, also today (Fri.) at 3 p.m.

ZION HALL
Alan Ladd in
The greatest adventure in all the fabulous legends of the Fighting Foreign Legion!
DESERT LEGION
in Technicolor
with Akim Tamiroff, Richard Conte, Arlene Dahl
Today at 3 p.m.: CARMEN

TEL-OR — Tel. 3570
RUTH ROMAN — RICHARD TODD — ZACHARY SCOTT
in a mighty dramatic mystery story
"LIGHTNING STRIKES TWICE"
Today at 3 p.m.: REAL GLORY

THE JERUSALEM
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Friday, November 6, 1953
Heshvan 18, 5714. — Sedra 30, 1573

THE proposal formulated by the Minister of Communications in conjunction with the municipalities of Tel Aviv-Jaffa, Petah Tikva, Ramat Gan and Bnei Brak to convert the Dan bus company into a publicly-owned undertaking amounts, in effect, to a fundamental revolution in Israel transport services. Although concentrated in a compact area, the places concerned comprise over one third of the whole of Israel's population.

TEL AVIV TRANSPORT

The proposal to convert the present cooperative into a public transport authority of some kind is the result of the increasing dissatisfaction with the services it has offered to the public. Citizens have complained that buses are infrequent, irregular, overcrowded, antiquated, improperly maintained from the point of view of cleanliness and repair. They have lamented the discourtesy of drivers, the constantly rising farez and the disproportionate salaries, allowances and bonuses reported drawn by working members of the cooperative.

The Dan cooperative has adduced in its own defence, the phenomenal increase in population, the heterogeneous nature of that population and the physical and emotional strain they impose on company employees, the difficulties of replacements and spare parts due to foreign currency shortage and restrictions, the constant and steep upward curve in the price of fuel and that while all the centres served have swollen enormously in size, the main arteries on which the bus lines run, the bridges, crossings and other vital points have remained as they were when Dan served a total population of some 100,000.

Each time a rise of prices has been requested by the bus company the Ministry of Communications has countered with a request for a more efficient service as an inescapable condition for such an increase. In each case promises have been made, the fares have gone up and the public has grumbled that the expected improvements have failed to materialize in any perceptible measure. At the same time, the Dan company has bewailed its fate, claimed that it was running straight into bankruptcy and has suggested on several occasions that perhaps the municipalities might be interested in taking over the concern.

This is the stage which has now been reached. The present proposal is still vague, with more of the details still to be made public. It seems that Dan would ret. in 49% of the shares in the new corporation, while the municipalities would acquire 49%. The Government would have 2% and thus, on the basis of simple arithmetic, would also possess the precarious balance of power. At the same time, the Dan cooperative members are already filing their claim to compensation. This is a very vexed point. In fact the capital assets of the cooperative have been built up, not by the contributions of the members, but by the sums paid by the public. These have sufficed not merely to cover the bare cost of transport; they have covered the gigantic expansion of the undertaking and have, by Israel standards, considerably enriched the cooperative's membership. If the public is now to be called upon to make an increased contribution either by higher fares or by the provision of funds by the municipalities or the State—which in the final analysis, are also monies from the pockets of the public — in order to save the Dan undertaking from what they themselves call imminent bankruptcy, then the question of compensation would hardly seem to arise.

These, however, are issues which will have to be thrashed out by hard bargaining among the parties concerned, but it is to be hoped that those who speak on behalf of the public will have these considerations in mind.

What is more to the point is to consider the extent to which the third of Israel's population concerned will be better off under the rather vague system of public control apparently now envisaged. Passenger transport, in all the world's sizable centres of population, has ceased to be a matter of private treaty between the operating company and the traveller. It is now bound up with State or municipal development schemes, with the decentralization of populations, town planning, and other such considerations. It is now becoming accepted that transport is ceasing to be an individual responsibility, becoming as essential a public service as water, sewage or street cleaning. As such it must fall as a charge upon public authorities and be provided in great measure out of public funds by means of taxation and the like. This means that the public pays in the end, but every citizen pays equitably, as he does for all other public services.

Unless a properly constituted public passenger transport undertaking, based upon this kind of principles, replaces the present machinery in the T-A Aviv area, the hopes of any improvement in the situation by municipal or State participation in the existing companies may be completely frustrated.

ATTACK IS THE BEST DEFENCE

Prospects of Survival in Rocket Warfare

By CHESTER WILMOT

The third of three articles by Chester Wilmot, the Military Correspondent of "The Observer," on the development of guided missiles and their impact on traditional air power and present defence policy.

LONDON. — THE classic military precept that "Attack is the best Defence" applies with particular point to rocket warfare, for in the present stage of scientific development there is no direct defence against the long-range rocket modelled on the German V.2.

In Washington, London and Paris it is agreed that, although the North Atlantic Alliance is strictly defensive, the Western Powers must maintain at all times considerable offensive strength with the alternative objectives of deterring any aggressor or of launching an immediate counter-attack if the deterrent should fail.

It is agreed also that the most formidable agent of this offensive strength is strategic air power, since the potential enemy, the Soviet Union, is not vulnerable to either landward invasion or naval blockade. Moreover, for a country as vulnerable as Britain, the best answer to the menace of atomic bombardment — whether by guided missile or piloted aircraft — may be the threat of retaliation in kind. Thus it seems that if the West were driven into war, NATO must be able to attack in the air, for its land and naval forces would have to remain on the defensive.

The new Hawk Hunter interceptor fighter which regularly and without difficulty travels faster than sound.
Express Photo.

Initial Advantage

In their efforts to maintain a deterrent through superiority in strategic air power, the United States and Britain enjoy an initial advantage, for as yet the Soviet Union has no jet-bomber in service comparable to those already available or being produced in the West. The Americans have a force of more than 500 four-jet bombers (B-47s) capable of attacking Russia from bases in Britain, and their present inter-continental bombers (B-36s) are about to be replaced, starting next year, by the far more powerful eight-jet B-52s, at least 250 of which are now on order.

The disturbing fact is that in the sphere of nuclear power the Russians have produced a hydrogen explosion only nine months later than the Americans and much sooner than was expected. This suggests, as the chairman of the Congressional Atomic Energy Committee (Mr. Cole) said recently in Washington, that:

> "Very early in their project the Soviets decided that they would by-pass certain of the evolutionary steps in fission weapon design and direct their effort mainly at achieving the hydrogen weapon at the earliest possible moment."

If this interpretation is correct, it indicates that a similar policy may have been adopted by the Russians in developing the means of delivery. Having produced a medium jet-bomber, they may be by-passing the next step — the inter-continental bomber — and may be going direct for the transatlantic missile, thereby exploiting the researches on which the Germans were engaged with their two-stage rocket, the A.9/A.10. It is true that the hydrogen bomb, as at present envisaged, will be too large to be carried by any known rocket, but in ten or 20 years this difficulty may not be insuperable.

In any event, if rocket warfare should come, the Soviet Union would be in a most favourable position geographically. So long as the Russians hold bases in Eastern Germany, they can bombard Paris and London with rockets which have a range of 500 to 600 miles; but the Western Powers cannot retaliate in the same terms against Moscow until they have produced a rocket with more than double that range.

An achievement of this order by the West would demand the creation of a scientific and technological lead far greater than it enjoys today, and, even if this could be established, the Russians would still possess one advantage which could not be readily countered.

Accurate Mapping

Long-range bombardment, as every gunner knows, depends upon accurate mapping. British and American maps give the exact location of the targets the Russians would need to hit, but maps of Russia are not geodetically related to those of Western Europe nor are they intrinsically reliable enough for accurate guidance of long-range missiles. Moreover, many of the most important military targets in the Soviet Union cannot be precisely located on the maps now available to the West.

It seems, therefore, that in case of war it would be difficult to carry out an effective rocket bombardment of Russia — even if the weapons were available — until NATO reconnaissance aircraft could make extensive aerial surveys deep into Soviet territory.

Since the Atlantic Powers could not be able to launch a rocket offensive against the Soviet Union with their present resources, it is the more important that they should maintain the capacity to retaliate with strategic aircraft. The very existence of this capability should make war less likely, for it should compel the Soviet High Command to give priority to defence in its military planning. The more the Russians have reason to fear atomic bombardment, the more they will need to concentrate on fighters and defensive rockets, rather than bombers and offensive rockets, and the less confident they will be about embarking on any large-scale aggression.

So far as Britain is concerned, however, the maintenance of the deterrent depends not merely on the Anglo-American air forces being able to deliver an atomic blow with a range of 100 to 150 miles, but this presents technical difficulties which have not yet been solved. The means of propulsion can be provided, but a missile of this order requires a three-stage guidance system. After launching it must be gathered into a radar beam, which can guide it to the limit of the line-of-sight, but since it is seeking a target which can manoeuvre, it will then need what the scientists call "mid-course guidance," and for the final phase of its flight it must carry a homing device which will lead it to the target. Considerable research will have to be done before such a complex guidance system can be devised.

The scientists working on this project are engaged in a race against time: a race between those who are trying to produce a guided missile which will destroy the atom-bomb carrier at long-range, and those who are seeking to invent a rocket-powered guided bomb which can be launched by a jet-aircraft from outside the reach of the rocket defences on the ground. Since the guided bomb would not require such precise accuracy as the anti-aircraft missile, and since it would be directed against a static target, some scientists believe that the odds are in favour of the bomb being developed first.

If this should be true, the defensive fighter will be even more important than it is today, for, until the appearance of the long-range ground-to-air missile, only the jet-fighter will be able to frustrate the attack before the patent bomber reaches the point of launching the guided bomb.

In the meantime the short-range ground-to-air missile will have its place in the defensive system— especially for the close protection of particularly vulnerable areas — and it should provide essential experience in the technique of using defensive rockets. But it would be dangerous to assume that the weapons which have been the subject of so much publicity recently, can provide anything more than an interim and partial solution to Britain's air defence problems.

These various considerations suggest that the invention of the guided bomb will make the jet-fighter more, not less, important, and they call attention to the need for designing Britain's future fighter aircraft primarily as rocket-launchers.

Conventional day fighters are already becoming obsolete, since they cannot carry the radar equipment to enable them to find their targets in bad weather and they are limited in any case to daylight operations. They were not designed to carry rockets, except in external racks, and these cause aerodynamic complications which must reduce their performance.

The new all-weather fighter, the twin-jet Javelin, has the capacity to carry the Aircraft Interception radar and the electronic course computers needed for the more intelligent and more flexible air-to-air missiles, but, it, too, must carry its rockets externally.

Ring of Batteries

In meeting attacks by jet-aircraft armed with atomic bombs, the essential task of the defences must be to destroy the bomber before it reaches the coast. With the ground-to-air missiles so far tested this result could be ensured only by having a coastal ring of rocket batteries firing out to sea, since these missiles have a comparatively short range.

The eventual answer may be to produce an anti-aircraft rocket with a range of 100 to 150 miles, but this presents technical difficulties which have not yet been solved. The means of propulsion can be provided, but a missile of this order requires a three-stage guidance system. After launching it must be gathered into a radar beam, which can guide it to the limit of the line-of-sight, but since it is seeking a target which can manoeuvre, it will then need what the scientists call "mid-course guidance," and for the final phase of its flight it must carry a homing device which will lead it to the target. Considerable research will have to be done before such a complex guidance system can be devised.

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'Mach 2'

It is doubtful, therefore, whether these supersonic fighters — when burdened with rockets — will have an adequate margin in speed over the near-sonic bombers they are likely to encounter. The rocket-armed, radar-equipped fighter of the future will probably need to be able to reach Mach 1.6 or even Mach 2 — twice the speed of sound.

In view of these requirements, some members of the Air Staff contend that a new approach may have to be made to the question of fighter design. In the past, armament has been one of the designer's lesser worries. The policy has generally been to decide upon the engine and then to design the airframe around the power-plant. In future, it is argued, this process may have to be reversed. It may be necessary to consider first what guided missiles are to be carried and what equipment the guidance system will need, and then design a fighter which will be in effect a combination of rocket-launching-platform and electronic control system.

'A Rose by Any Other Name...

By EDWARD CRANKSHAW

LONDON. — LARGELY unnoticed by the Western world, Soviet policy has reached a new landmark. No drama attended this climacteric. The setting could hardly have been more dreary: it was the Congress of the World Federation of Trade Unions, which recently concluded its deliberations in Vienna. But it was the W.F.T.U. with a difference; because from now on, this dismal-sounding organisation takes over the highly romantic, and scarcely less sinister, functions of the long-disbanded Comintern.

The Comintern, the old Communist International, was abolished by Stalin during the war as a gesture of appeasement to Russia's allies. Nobody who knew anything about Soviet foreign policy really believed that we had seen the end of the Comintern: it had merely gone underground, and would be reborn when it suited Stalin's convenience. For the Comintern was the chosen instrument for the disruption of established societies everywhere, with an eye to the immediate weakening of potential opposition to Soviet power and the long-term triumph of the Communist revolution throughout the world.

But when the war was over the Comintern was not restored. Russia had its hands full with occupied territories of Eastern Europe, which had to be absorbed into the Soviet system. Here the main instrument of pressure was not the Communist Fifth Column but the very real might of the Soviet Army. Then, in 1947, in the early days of the Cold War, the Western world was faced with the creation of a new organization: the Communist Information Bureau, or Cominform.

Altogether Different

It was at once assumed that the Cominform was the Comintern in modern dress. But in fact it was something quite different. The Cominform was simply an organizational union of the successful Communist Parties of Eastern Europe and the most promising Communist Parties of Western Europe — the French and Italian Parties.

It provided the means for an exchange of views and for the coordination of policy between the really active and powerful Communist Parties of Europe. It was not in any way, as the old Comintern had been, responsible for carrying out the disruptive policies of Moscow in those countries where the Communist Parties were weak — as, for example, in Britain — or for organising the overall strategy of world Communism. In fact, no such apparatus existed. The Communist Parties of the world continued to receive their orders from Moscow, directly or indirectly. But there was no extra-territorial organization to which all belonged.

The new role of the World Federation of Trade Unions, as now proclaimed in Vienna, is to provide precisely such an organization. And the recent Congress laid down the lines of the new strategy. In future we are to hear a good deal less of Communism, and a great deal more of the solidarity of the international working class. Instead of encouraging Party members to infiltrate trades unions not affiliated to the W.F.T.U. in order to agitate against employers or Government, future policy is to concentrate on creating an international popular front of workers, the main object of which is to disrupt existing unions and thus smash the whole network of trades unions not affiliated to the W.F.T.U.

The main weapon to be used is not the hostility of the workers to the ruling classes, but the hostility of rank-and-file union members to their own leaders, divided from them by over-elaborate and top-heavy organizations and all the red tape of the trades union bureaucracy.

Disrupt Unions

The principal reason for this campaign is that Moscow has realised that perhaps the greatest influence for stability in the "bourgeois" societies is an understanding between the workers, as represented by their official unions on the one hand, and employers and Government on the other. The best and quickest way to upset this stability is to disrupt the unions themselves, and hold out the W.F.T.U. as the sole repository of working-class solidarity.

What all this means in effect is that the Kremlin has decided, for whatever reason, to renew the offensive against the stability of non-Communist societies by direct action. The old Communist International is reborn in the innocent guise of an international union organization, which is required not only to exploit industrial troubles in the West and foment strikes wherever and whenever possible, but also to ally itself with all rebellious and nationalist movements in the colonial and dependent territories.

(O.F.N.S.)

Men and Things

IT is unfair that when — as I substantially increases his speed of travelling, the resultant gain in convenience is offset by some pettifogging regulation or other.

Take this business of air travel. When it first came in, passengers had to consent to being weighed before being allowed to embark— a scandalous invasion of privacy, especially for the pre-war type of prima donna, who usually flew if she could find a big enough plane going in her direction. Then there was — and still is — this appalling limitation on the weight of luggage one takes with one. Just imagine Odysseus letting his mighty sword be weighed, or Byron allowing some scurvy factotum to put his array of exotic pets on a scale at an airport! People who return to Israel from the generous outside world frequently find that their baggage is heavier than when they left for they have been seeing relatives in Saskatchewan, Nether Wallop or la Roquebrussance. These relatives showered them with gifts, so that no returning traveller can fit them all into his modest valise. He can take one of three courses of action.

The most thorough remedy is to burn, destroy or give away all his newly acquired gifts. The second is to burden his hosts with the task of sending on innumerable parcels, which is not the sort of thing a decent guest should stoop to. The third is to wear a baggy suit, a raincoat and an overcoat, all with large pockets, and a bland, self-confident look which can fool the airport authorities into thinking that you usually look like an unbalanced hippopotamus or a dropsical anthropoid ape. Since these descriptions are flattery to most of us, nobody jibs at stuffing his 20 pockets with shoes, and the shoes with bottles of perfume, when he flies to *Eretz Yisrael*.

B.B.

Nature Notes

Turtle and Pingpong Balls

THE huge turtle found by the children of Ein Harod north of Nahariya should be a *chelonia midas*, the marine turtle inhabiting the Mediterranean. As far as I can find out, the only other sea turtle here is *caretta caretta* — the one whose "pad" or shell is almost as costly as jewellery — but this never grows as large as the children's find is reported to be.

Chelonia midas is a fish-eater and normally comes to shore only in spring to lay eggs, all sea turtles being "blue-water" creatures which never visit the land except for this one purpose. A correspondent tells us that ten years ago, when he was watching the coast for enemy craft, he often found these huge animals on the beach near Nahariya. On moonlit nights they sometimes caught several. He says they are delightful eating, which was no news to me, but what I had never heard was this: the eggs, the size and whiteness of pingpong balls were quite as elastic as these, jumping high when tossed upon the ground.

Sea turtles cannot retract their limbs, as land tortoises do, and their feet resemble the flippers of seals.

Another huge tortoise of a different class, *tryonix eriungvis*, a marsh turtle with a soft, leathery back, (related to the American snapper), was often found near my village of Binyamina, when the Kabbara swamp was in process of being laid dry. Their pointed snouts, which they keep above water when swimming, give their heads a pert, enquiring look, quite different from the melancholy beaked faces of the common land tortoises, kept as pets in most infant schools.

P.A.

Readers' Letters

HARMFUL FUMES

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — With reference to the Readers' Letter, "Harmful Fumes", which appeared in your issue of October 28, we wish to state that the smoke which our chimneys "belch forth" is not harmful to people's health and does not cause silicosis; in all the 30 years of "Nesher's" existence not a single case of silicosis has occurred.

However, we have ourselves been acutely aware of the smoke nuisance and a year ago ordered an electrofilter plant from abroad at considerable foreign currency expenditure, which has meanwhile been installed and will be put into operation next week. This electrofilter will greatly alleviate the smoke nuisance.

Yours etc.,
PALESTINE PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS "NESHER" LTD.

Haifa, November 3.

KINDERGARTEN FEES

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—Replying to Mr. Samuel Abel's letter of October 9 we should like to point out that the accusation that the Association of Private Kindergartens is charging an extra fee of IL.1 for legal purposes is totally unfounded.

It is true that in July we made an application to the High Court for an order nisi, arguing that maximum prices for fees in private kindergartens should be fixed. From the first day of the foundation of our organization we have fixed fees compulsory for all member kindergartens. Since we joined the Teachers Union, this association has controlled the amounts collected in fees.

However, we have found that the fees fixed by law in no way correspond to our actual expenses: it is quite impossible to assess the budget of a private kindergarten in the same way as that of a municipal institution. In July, we submitted our budget to the Teachers Union, and it was thoroughly debated and approved by a special committee. As, however, it has not yet been confirmed by the appropriate Government Authorities, we have not fixed any final fee and have not asked parents to sign any papers in this connection.

Yours etc.,
The Committee of the Association of Private Kindergartens

Tel Aviv, October 23.

TRAVELLING

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — A few days ago, I wished to go to Tel Aviv by train, and as I was late I took a taxi in order to reach the station on time. I arrived there while the 16.30 train was still stationary but to my great surprise the doors of the station were closed and I was not allowed to enter. When I asked for an explanation, the official in charge said that the gates of the station were closed to the public two full minutes before the scheduled departure time. While I was explaining, unsuccessfully, that I had to travel urgently, the train started. Later, the Station Manager could only show me a small sign saying that the sale of tickets stops two minutes before the train departs.

I believe it is unheard of to close the station gates 120 seconds before a train's departure. Trains are in operation all over the world, and I should like very much to know in which other country such a procedure is in force.

May I also take this occasion to ask why Chausson buses have no handles on the windows to allow passengers to close or open them as they wish? The other day I travelled from Tel Aviv to Haifa in a Chausson, most of the windows of which were either fully or almost closed, and I remember well that during the winter I had to travel in such a bus fully exposed to the cold winds.

Yours, etc.,
D. BEAUCAIRE

Haifa.

Ministry Replies

Sir,—Closing station gates to passengers a short while before the train leaves is an accepted procedure in many countries. The aim is to keep passengers from boarding the train while it is in motion, thus avoiding accidents.

As for Chausson bus windows, they are equipped with metal buttons for raising or lowering as desired. That some of the windows open only half way is characteristic of this type of bus.

Yours, etc.,
W. GREENBERG
Director General's Office Ministry of Communications

ULPAN

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — While it was a pleasure to learn that there will be an Ulpan course in Tel Aviv this winter, I should like to point out two drawbacks.

The first is that it is extremely difficult, particularly for one who knows little Hebrew, to find the entrance to 49 Rehov Ahyah, where students must register. This is quite a long way from the centre of town, and the compound must be entered from a side street not easily found.

When finally I found the right building, I was told that the Ulpan course would be held four times a week from 4.30 p.m. in a school building in the Borochov quarter. But is there no way of arranging the course in a more accessible spot?

Yours etc.,
HUGO FEINER

Tel Aviv, October 19.

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I herewith take the pleasure of inviting my friends to the opening of my new premises at 2nd floor, 9 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv, on Sunday, November 8, 1953.
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Sir Winston Churchill's War Memoirs (XI)

MEETING AT QUEBEC

For their second Quebec Conference the Prime Minister and President Roosevelt assembled with their advisers on Sept. 11, 1944. The first plenary meeting was held two days later.

The Prime Minister described it in a telegram to the War Cabinet as having "opened on a blaze of friendship."

MR. ROOSEVELT asked me to open the discussion. I thereupon made a general survey of the war which I had prepared on the voyage. Since our meeting in Cairo the affairs of the United Nations had taken a revolutionary turn for the better. Everything we had touched had turned to gold, and during the last seven weeks there had been an unbroken run of military success.

Although the British Empire had now entered the sixth year of the war it was still keeping its position, with a total population, including the Dominions and Colonies, of only 70m. white people. Our effort in Europe, measured by divisions in the field, was about equal to that of the United States.

In Italy Field-Marshal Alexander had resumed the offensive at the end of August. In this theatre there was the most representative British Empire Army there had ever been. There were in all 18 British Empire divisions, namely, eight British, two Canadian, one New Zealand, one South African, and four British-Indian.

I explained that I had been anxious lest Field-Marshal Alexander might be short of certain essentials for the vigorous prosecution of his campaign, but I now understood that the Combined Chiefs of Staff had agreed to withdraw nothing from his army until either Kesselring's troops had been destroyed or were on the run out of Italy.

Gen. Marshall confirmed this undertaking, and I accordingly emphasised that in that case we should have to look for fresh woods and pastures new. It would never do for our armies to remain idle. I said I had always been attracted by a right-handed movement to give Germany a stab in the Adriatic armpit. Our objective should be Vienna.

If German resistance collapsed, we should, of course, be able to reach the city more quickly and more easily. If not, I had given considerable thought to aiding this movement by capturing Istria and occupying Trieste and Fiume. Another reason for this right-handed movement was the rapid encroachment of the Russians into the Balkan peninsula and the dangerous spread of Soviet influence there.

Burma Campaign

I then reviewed the campaign in Burma. This had been on a considerable scale. 250,000 men had been engaged, and the fighting for Imphal and Kohima had been extremely bitter. We had suffered 40,000 battle casualties and 288,000 sick.

As a result of this campaign the air line to China had been kept open and India made safe from attack. It was estimated that the Japanese had lost 100,000 men. The Burma campaign was the largest land engagement of Japanese forces so far attained.

In spite of these successes, it was, I continued, most undesirable that the fighting in the Burmese jungles should go on indefinitely. For this reason the British Chiefs of Staff had proposed Operation "Dracula," the capture of Rangoon. Difficulties were being experienced in gathering the necessary forces and transporting them to South-East Asia in time to take Rangoon before the monsoon of 1945. The present situation in Europe, favourable as it was, did not permit a decision being taken now to withdraw forces.

Certain trouble makers said that we would take no share in the war against Japan once Germany had been defeated. Far from shirking this task, the British Empire was eager to play the greatest possible part. We had every reason for doing so. Japan was as much the bitter enemy of the British Empire as of the United States. British territory had been captured in battle and grievous losses had been suffered.

The offer I now made was for the British main fleet to take part in the major operations against Japan under United States Supreme Command. We should have available a powerful and well-balanced force. We hoped that by the end of 1945 this would include our newest battleships.

Offer Accepted

The President intervened to say that the British Fleet was so sooner offered than accepted. In this, though the fact was not mentioned, he overruled Admi. King's opinion.

As for land forces, when Germany had been beaten we should probably be able to send six division from Europe to the East, and perhaps six more later on. In South-East Asia we had 16 divisions, which might ultimately be drawn upon.

I had always advocated an advance across the Bay of Bengal and operations to recover Singapore, the loss of which had been a grievous and shameful blow to British prestige, and must be avenged. There was nothing cast-iron in these ideas. First we should capture Rangoon and then survey the situation.

* * *

I had been surprised to find when I arrived at Quebec that the President was accompanied by Mr. Morgenthau, the Secretary of the U.S. Treasury, though neither the Secretary of State nor Harry Hopkins was present. But I was glad to see Morgenthau, as we were anxious to discuss financial arrangements between our two countries for the period between the conquest of Germany and the defeat of the Japanese.

The President and his Secretary of the Treasury were, however, much more concerned about the treatment of Germany after the war. They felt very strongly that military strength rested on industrial strength. we had seen during the 1930s how easy it was for a highly industrialised Germany to arm herself and threaten her neighbours, and they asserted that there was no need for so much manufacturing in a country as large as Germany, which could to all intents and purposes feed herself.

The United Kingdom had lost so many overseas investments that she could only pay her way when peace came by greatly increasing her exports, so that for economic as well as military reasons we ought to restrict German industry and encourage German agriculture. At first I violently opposed this idea. But the President, with Mr. Morgenthau—from whom we had much to ask—were so insistent that in the end we agreed to consider it.

Final Report

We held our last meeting at midday on Saturday, Sept. 16. The Combined Chiefs of Staff had now completed their final report to the President and myself, and at Mr. Roosevelt's request Admi. Leahy read it out to us paragraph by paragraph. The principal passages were as follows:

The Supreme Commander's broad intention is to press on with all speed to destroy the German armed forces and occupy the heart of Germany. He considers his best opportunity of defeating the enemy in the West lies in striking at the Ruhr and Saar. Hence he is convinced that the enemy will concentrate the remainder of his available forces in the defence of these essential areas.

The first operation will be to breach the Siegfried Line and seize crossings over the Rhine. In doing this his main effort will be on the left. He will then prepare logistically and otherwise for a deep thrust into Germany.

We have approved Gen. Eisenhower's proposal and drawn his attention

(a) To the advantages of the northern line of approach into Germany, as opposed to the southern, and

(b) To the necessity for the opening up of the north-west ports, particularly Antwerp and Rotterdam, before bad weather sets in...

We have examined a report by Gen. Wilson on operations within his theatre. In so far as the battle in Italy is concerned, he considers that operations will develop in one of two ways:

(a) Either Kesselring's forces will be routed, in which case it should be possible to undertake a rapid regrouping and a pursuit towards the Ljubljana Gap (and across the Alps through the Brenner Pass), leaving a small force to clear up North-West Italy; or

(b) Kesselring's army will succeed in effecting an orderly withdrawal, in which event it does not seem possible that we can do more than clear the Leghornly plains this year. Difficult terrain and severe weather in the Alps during winter would prevent another major offensive until the spring of 1945.

We have agreed

(a) That no major units should be withdrawn from Italy until the outcome of Gen. Alexander's present offensive is known.

(b) That the desirability of withdrawing formations of the U.S. Fifth Army should be reconsidered in the light of the results of Gen. Alexander's present offensive and of a German withdrawal in Northern Italy, and in the light of the views of Gen. Eisenhower.

(c) To inform Gen. Wilson that if he wishes to retain for use in the Istrian peninsula the amphibious lift at present in the Mediterranean he should submit his plan to the Combined Chiefs of Staff as soon as possible, and not later than Oct. 15...

Here I had to beware of bargains. No major units to be withdrawn until we knew the result of Alexander's offensive; so far, so good. But how far was the offensive to be pushed? If he was only to be allowed to go to the Rimini line, for instance, then the proposal was quite unacceptable. I accordingly said I presumed he would be allowed to invade and dominate the valley of the Po, and I was much relieved when Marshall and Leahy agreed that this was what they meant.

In South-East Asia it was agreed that the land advance into Burma from the north should be combined with the amphibian capture of Rangoon. I said that while I accepted the British obligation to secure the air route and attain overland communication with China, any tendency to overdo it would rule out our assault on Rangoon, which both the Chiefs of Staff and I wanted to capture before the monsoon of 1945.

The rest of the report was approved with little or no discussion. The planning date for the end of the war against Japan was set for the time being at 18 months after the defeat of Germany.

(To be continued)

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LEST WE FORGET — Poppy Day, the annual commemoration-day for the fallen of two world wars, will be observed this year in Israel under the patronage of President Ben-Zvi, who was himself a soldier in that war. On "Poppy Day" a public collection is made for the benefit of needy ex-servicemen who served in British units in either of the two World Wars. November 8 (Sunday) the date set for this year's Remembrance Day. Sale of Poppies will begin tomorrow evening.

This year's Poppy Day Committee is headed by Col. R.A.J. Kaulback of Haifa, here seen handing the President a flower and Mr. Walter Eytan of the Foreign Ministry has urged public and municipal authorities to support the campaign.

PREMIER NEHRU HITS NEPOTISM

By RAWLE KNOX

NEW DELHI. —

THE circular letter from India's Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, to 102 of the country's ex-princes, asking them to accept a voluntary cut in their Government-paid incomes—each of them draws more than £7,500 a year — has aroused unusual sympathy here for the world's richest pensioners.

Mr. Nehru has also asked the Rajpramukhs to consider voluntarily relinquishing their posts. There are six Rajpramukhs, princes who were given this title and position for life in certain States where the Indian Government thought it advisable to retain a maharajah as the equivalent of provincial Governor.

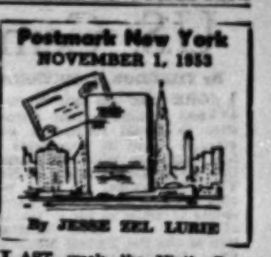
When the late Sardar Patel, Nehru's right-hand man and the organizing power of the Congress Party, achieved his gigantic task of persuading all the previously independent princedoms to merge in the new republican India, he calmed those egalitarians who wanted to seize every princely rupee by pointing out that on balance, after the granting of pensions to ex-rulers, India was financially better off. "The Rajpramukh of Madhya Bharat," writes the political correspondent of the Delhi "Statesman," "has made over to the State large sums of money yielding interests sufficient to cover a major portion of the total privy purses of the rulers who have joined the Union."

Princely Pensions

The princes cost the Indian Government something less than £4.5m. a year. The leading pensioner is the Nizam of Hyderabad, with an annual grant of £37,000, while the Maharajahs of Mysore and Gwalior and the Gaekwar of Baroda receive about half that amount. But before independence it is estimated that between them the princes extracted about £15m. a year from the country. Though heavy pressure was put on them by Sardar Patel in 1947, when India gained her freedom, they could have insisted on their right to independence. Indeed, the Nizam of Hyderabad did so until the Indian Army invaded his State.

Because on the whole the princes proved so amenable, Sardar Patel once said: "Our failure (to respect pledges to the princes) would be a breach of faith and seriously prejudice the stabilisation of the new order."

Sri Nehru



By JESSE ZEL LURIE

LAST week the Ninth Congressional District of the State of Wisconsin, for the first time in its history, elected a Democrat to represent it in Congress — and what should have been a minor between-years by-election became a major political event. The dismay of Republican politicians, big and little, has been all too obvious. Some have tried to minimize the victory of Lester Johnson, Democrat. They point out that only 40% of the registered voters went to the polls. Attorney General Brownell told reporters that "the result showed no change in the political complexion of the district." Secretary of Agriculture Benson said the Democrats brought in lots of outside help and the Republican candidate was "a very colourless type of fellow."

But the defeated Republican candidate, Arthur Padrutt, said: "The results show very clearly that the farmer and the labouring man do not like the present Administration's policies."

Personal Acclaim

Last year, Eisenhower was elected by a thumping majority of 55% of the popular vote. His personal popularity was, and still is, great. But the Republican candidates for Congress did not fare so well. The Senate was divided almost evenly: 48 Republicans, 47 Democrats, 1 Independent. (Wayne Morse of Oregon.) This situation has already been reversed by the appointment of the Democratic mayor of Cleveland to replace the late Robert Taft. In the House of Representatives, the Republicans had a majority of three. The situation in 1948, the previous presidential election, was exactly the opposite. Truman was elected with only 50% of the popular vote, but he had in the House of a majority of 45 and a Senate of 57 Democrats to 38 Republicans.

Despite its slim control of Congress, the Eisenhower Administration, elected on the slogan "It's time for a change," immediately began to give the people "the change" they had supposedly voted for. They embarked on a domestic programme which they characterized as "getting back to economic freedom," letting "natural" economic factors govern supply and demand, giving private enterprise "incentive" to expand. Big business took over as one by one top administrative posts were filled by appointments from its ranks. Ezra Taft Benson, Secretary of Agriculture, came from the Farm Bureau Federation, which represents big business in agriculture. Sole exception was Matthew Durkin, head of the A.F. of L. Plumbers' Union, and a Democrat, who, for some unexplained reason, was appointed Secretary of Labour.

It is now gradually dawning on the Republicans that the majority of the people only wanted to change a piano player for a general. The people are conservative. They had a taste of high income and fairly stable prices and no change was wanted. But the Republicans didn't realise it. First thing they did was scrap price and rent control and rents began to jump, in some cases 200 and 300 per cent.

Then came the Tidelands Oil Bill, which by giving to three states control of off-shore oil lands, paved the way to exploitation of these lands by oil monopolies. Since most citizens did not understand what was involved in this, little protest was made.

But when the Government announced it was altering the power-conservation programme of the last 12 years to one of "partnership" with private industry, our mountain and north-western states understood it meant no more of the big multiple-purpose. Federal dams which have provided cheap electricity, water for irrigation, and flood control, and which, together with the farm "parity" programme have helped stabilize farm conditions in this area. Instead, there would be small dams built by private companies which would provide only electricity. True, the Administration admitted it might have to build the bigger dams, but it proposed to let the private companies distribute the electricity produced instead of giving priority to rural cooperatives and municipally-owned power plants as had the Democrats.

Farmers Worried

Meanwhile, farm prices, which had started to tumble in the last months of the Truman Administration, continued their downward swing. The present farm parity law (parity is a theoretical price that would give the farmer a fair return in terms of his costs) expires in December, 1954. Farmers, worried by continued falling prices while their own costs remained high, and wanting to know what would be done about the parity act, heard the Secretary of Agriculture talk about the "spur of insecurity" which forces a man to do his best, heard him say that no "real American wants to be subsidized," that give-away government programmes destroy initiative and undermine spiritual and moral values.

Both the President and Secretary of Agriculture Benson have made statements on the main issue affecting the election — farm prices. Secretary Benson defended his programme and predicted that "farm prices will be stabilized at the present level." He made it clear that he sees room for improvement in the present farm price support law. Said the Secretary, "We shall not continue to freeze production in uneconomic patterns. Our programmes will provide incentives for agriculture to adjust output of specific commodities according to demand."

REMINISCENCES OF 'APAC' VETERANS

50 YEARS AGO IN JAFFA

By A. Y. LEVI

The following are extracts from an article in "Iggeret," a house organ of the Bank Leumi Le-Israel.

THE first office of the Anglo-Palestine Company was situated in Ajami, Jaffa, then an important commercial town. There were at that time no Jewish industry and no collective farms. The number of Jewish merchants was very small and our clientele was made up mostly of Moslem and Christian Arabs.

His clientele included merchants, landlords and orange grove owners. Negotiations with them were smooth: they seldom bargained on matters of interest or commission and never questioned the accounts we sent them. For reasons of their own, they preferred us to the Christian banks and their attitude to us was one of complete confidence. Many of them, especially the notables, made it a custom to visit us at our homes on our holidays, and we reciprocated when their holidays came round. We even closed our office on their festivals.

Foreign Trade

Most Arab merchants were engaged in the import-export business. Almost every week they sent out thousands of tons of merchandise, which today are being imported at the cost of foreign exchange. Exports in those days far exceeded imports. Oranges and lemons were sent to Liverpool, Hamburg and Odessa; Nablus and Jaffa-produced soap was sent mainly to Egypt; and raisins from Es-Salt (Transjordan) were shipped to Germany. Barley was sent to England a few times a year and large consignments were shipped through the "barley port" of Gaza by special boat.

The rest of the goods—sesame, beans, wheat, wool, sheep skins, olive oil and almonds, to name a few—were exported mainly to Marseilles and Hamburg. All goods, except barley, were sent in consignments at the exporter's expense.

The export trade was almost exclusively in the hands of the Arabs. The few Jews who participated were Eliezer Klonsky of Hebron and Baruch Shmuel Levy, of Jaffa. Levy, together with Meir Disengoff, founded the "Société d'Exportation," a firm that existed till several years before the first world war. "Pardess" Ltd. and Y. B. Amzallag were also engaged in citrus export. Most of these merchants submitted their documents to us and received advances.

The import of sugar, petrol, coffee and rice was solely in the hands of Arabs. Commodities were imported by special boat, petrol arrived in tins, packed two to a wooden crate, but there was no demand for benzine in those days because there were no machines in the country. Sugar came in cones as well as in cube; granulated sugar was not used here.

Camels for Inland Transport

Goods unloaded from ships were not taken to the customs, but were reloaded on camels and sent to Jerusalem, Hebron, Tulkarm, Gaza and Migdal. Goods were also conveyed to Jerusalem by rail. Only a small part of the goods remained in Jaffa for the needs of the local market.

A boat arriving with a consignment of petrol would anchor south of Jaffa Port, some distance away from the other boats, and the crates were then transferred to various stores especially built for the purpose at a safe distance from the residential quarter. As a precaution against fire, no merchant was permitted to keep more than 15 such crates in his shop at one time.

The goods were sold to retailers for cash or at an open account for one week, and also against promissory notes. Most of these notes were discounted at our office in a revolving debit account. Often the Arabs granted the Jews substantial sums as short term loans without as much as taking a receipt.

The Arab importers ordered all their goods through the large firms in Beirut and Alexandria, the largest in the eastern Mediterranean. At that time, they had no connections with any other country. Textiles were brought from Beirut by Jews.

Clothes Market

In the centre of Jaffa, to the right of the road leading to the port and the customs, stood a clothes market known as "Suk el B'labassi." Hundreds of shops crowded the long narrow alleys, and they were filled with clothing for all members of the beduin and fellahin families. There were scarves and *abayas*, belts and embroidery work, and cloth brought chiefly from Damascus and India. This market was always crowded with purchasers.

In a special section, not far from our Ajami office, you would find the money exchangers, mostly Arab with a sprinkling of Jews. They engaged in the exchange of local and foreign coins, silver and gold. They purchased from us currency for the payment of the various taxes while we on our part bought from them all sorts of coins and non-negotiable banknotes.

The Arabs did not insure their homes or stocks against fire, nor did they know the meaning of bankruptcy. A merchant in distress would merely apply to his creditor for a year's extension, at the end of which period he repaid the debt plus interest.

We had a Jewish customer, Yussef Bey Moyal of name, who spoke only Arabic, for he had dealt with Arabs all his life. He would bring us heaps of promissory notes, most of which lacked a signature — a thumb print was deemed sufficient — but Moyal himself had written the debtor's name in the margin for purposes of identification, thus: Muhammad Abu... or Amina Bint Selim, without even bothering to add the surname. We did not know most of these debtors, but all the notes were redeemed at maturity. All notes and letters submitted to us by Arabs were written in Arabic, and it was thanks to our native-born officials who knew the Arabs and their language, that we were able to deal with these people and to maintain friendly relations.

The Jaffa bank was housed in three different places: in the Yussef Issa Building, the Zarifa Building and the Mustakim Building, all situated in the very heart of the town where few Jews lived. Not once in the period under review did the bank experience attempts of robbery or theft.

Our dealing with the Arabs yields us appreciable returns and were carried out in complete accord and confidence. Then came the first world war. Ships stopped coming to our shores. There were no imports, no business. The coffers of the banks became empty, and the merchants had no money left. Gold pounds disappeared and were supplanted by the Turkish pound whose value dropped from day to day. People stopped paying debts. A moratorium was declared.

Such was the situation in the spring of 1917 when Jamal Pasha, the Turkish Commander in Syria and Palestine, issued his expulsion decree: All residents, Jews and Arabs, were ordered to leave within 48 hours.

IN SAFAD AND BEIRUT

By M. B. COHEN

Until his recent retirement Assistant Manager of the Jerusalem branch of Bank Leumi, Mr. Cohen started his career in Safad and Beirut.

THE Bank was one of the first national institutions to take root in the urban centres of Galilee. In those days, 45 years ago, Safad resembled a fortified rampart of fanaticism and ignorance. Most of its inhabitants lived on *Halukka*, and were indolent and unproductive. The annual amount allocated was one million francs which came to 125 francs per head, but most of this money found its way into the pocket of those appointed to distribute it, and so the population continued to live in penury.

At that time there was only one school, the Alliance Israelite, in Safad, and its avowed aim was to give its Sephardi pupils a basic grounding in French and Arabic and thus prepare them for a clerkship. Once they completed their studies, these educated young people would leave for Cairo or Alexandria where positions were easily obtainable.

New Currents

When the bank was established, its activities contributed, despite their financial nature, towards rousing the young people to free themselves from the *Halukka* chains. A new current of nationalist ideas and a desire for a life of labour began to penetrate the educated and progressive circles in the town. Most of them were the sons of poor parents who, during their students period, lived in abject poverty, others went to work on farms.

The opening of the branch at Safad caused a change in the mood and way of life of Safad. It was a landmark in the life of the old Yishuv which numbered 13,000 souls and was the fourth largest town in the country after Jerusalem, Jaffa and Haifa.

When, in November 1914, Turkey joined Germany in the war against Britain and her allies, Palestine and Lebanon and all other Arab countries were still part of the Ottoman Empire. The bank which was then called the "Anglo-Palestine Company Ltd." was officially considered an English institution. Our branch in Beirut was of special significance, because that city was then a large commercial centre which supplied all sorts of goods to Palestine and other Arab provinces.

When war was declared we had to fear persecution. The head of the branch, Mr. Lipevsky, sought an interview with the Turkish Wali, governor of Palestine and Lebanon, in order to find out whether he had any specific intentions with regard to our bank. He intended to explain that we were really a Jewish institution, that all our shares were in Jewish hands and that it was only for formal reasons that the bank had been registered in England.

"What's in a Name"

The Director of the Ottoman Bank was a personal friend of Lipevsky's, and he agreed to come along to assist him at the interview. The Governor, an educated man, received them civilly and listened to what they had to say. Before Lipevsky had a chance to explain that the "English" in the bank's name did not really reflect our connections with England, the Wali promised him that as long as he would be its director, no harm would befall the bank, and added smilingly:

"Je sais bien que vous êtes une banque anglaise, comme la Banque Ottomane est une Banque turque." (I am well aware that you are an English bank just as much as the Ottoman Bank is a Turkish bank).

Throughout the interview, the Governor showed that he was well acquainted with the history and aims of our bank.

We congratulated ourselves that the English name of our bank did not obliterate its Jewish character and that the authorities at this juncture treated us as Jews and not as Englishmen who were then Turkey's Enemy Number One. But a short time later, the Governor was dismissed when the Central Government at Constantinople found that he was not aware of the methods of the Young Turks then in rule. An order was issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the Army to close all branches of the bank.

The Directorate of the bank succeeded in reopening the branches in 1916, on the pretext of "liquidating" the business; it also succeeded in convincing the authorities that it should be entrusted with its implementation. Government officials were placed in the various towns to see to the liquidation process. In the Beirut branch, a Young Turk, cultured and with good manners, who was installed for that purpose, would come into the bank once a month, stay a while, sign the brief report that everything was being done in accordance with instructions, and leave. His behaviour towards us was as unusual as it was unexplicable, till we learned that he had a Jewish wife, a hospital nurse.

Business was not liquidated. Not one of the depositors, the overwhelming majority of whom were Arabs, withdrew his savings, and all debtors repaid their debts.

Back to the Land — for Crafts

By ANITA ENGLE

"THANK goodness I'm not tempted to buy anything in Israel", a Norwegian novelist told me as we stood looking into a gift shop. This was before the present favourable rate of exchange. She was carrying a leather hold-all from Egypt, the embossed design on its sides portraying the inevitable pyramids, sphinx, etc. Her blouse had been bought in Cyprus.

Actually, the things in the shop window were quite attractive, and of much finer workmanship than the articles she had bought elsewhere. But I knew what she meant — they didn't mirror the land or the people of Israel. If she wanted Continental stuff, she could buy it on the Continent.

Another journalist, a writer for popular magazines in England, came to see me at the tail end of a visit to Israel. She was a little disappointed with the country, one felt. Our political differences, our food problem, our economic quandary — it was all so joyless. Before she left, I gave her some of my bits and pieces collected from all parts of the country. A Roman jug handle from Caesarea, a green-powdered stone for her crazy pavement ("Can I really tell my son that it comes from Solomon's Mines?" she asked). The piece of blue Byzantine glass with silver iridescence picked out of a ploughed field not more than 20 minutes from Haifa was the finishing touch.

"If only I had known about this before", she exclaimed. "Oh, I must come again!"

Every article we design for export should be an ambassador telling of the picturesqueness of our country, of our rich past, our versatility, our ingenuity. Today, all that our arts and crafts tell the world is that our culture is artificial, that we are still a people without roots, and that in many cases we don't even take the trouble to produce decent workmanship.

Every country bases its national art on the handicraft of its peasants. We have no peasants who create a national art out of their daily life and the materials which lie to hand, so we must deliberately go back to the earth and to the time when the Jews of this country created original and authentic crafts, expressing their physical and spiritual needs.

Some of the finest and most modern jewellery and craft work in America today owes its origin to the art of ancient civilizations such as Aztec and African. Israel need not turn to foreign lands. She has her own past to delve into, richer and more varied than that of any other people in the world. This is being done to some extent, but in a superficial and uninspired way.

We needn't even limit ourselves to Jewish designs and motifs. Our ancestors weren't too proud to turn to the Canaanites, the Hittites, the Philistines and Phoenicians for whatever pleased them.

As for the materials which our country offers us — it seems that we are simply not interested. Every shopwindow displays vases decorated with flowers never seen on land or sea, when the Bible has assured a warm welcome everywhere for the humblest plant that grows on Palestinian soil. Hundreds of artists must have been to Kiryat Amal and Tivon, to take just one example, yet I have still to find a reproduction of the wonderful acorns of the unique Tabor oak.

Craftsmen sit in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem making jewellery out of coloured glass (imported); merchants are busy watching each other's displays. Yet only very few persons ever look down to the soil of Israel to see what materials lie waiting there.

I know nothing about stones and their potentialities, and my possibilities for research are almost nil, yet I have in my possession five exciting new materials for jewellery all found here. Two are stones whose assets were recognised by an enterprising craftsman on a flying trip to Eilat, and could easily be worked up for large-scale production. The other three are my own "invention", possibly not suitable for wide production, but capable of making attractive and unusual jewellery, and quite priceless as pegs on which to hang publicity for Israel.

I mention these five materials just to show how great the possibilities must be if so much could be hit upon under such limited circumstances.

Not long ago I had a talk with the Israel partner of a firm which exports most of the Israel arts and crafts sold abroad.

"We're not interested in selling the country", he said. "We're interested in selling an object which is as good as anything produced in Sweden or Italy, for the same price or less."

That may be an excellent policy for false teeth, plate glass, tomato juice — in fact any Israel product but not for her arts and crafts. We have something very special to offer the world in a field where Swedes or Italy cannot compete.

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ENOVOY: Rehov Herzl, Tel. 225.

DEPARTURES: NOVEMBER 8—14 1953
FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN.	0230	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
Nov. 8	0700	EL. AL.	Nicosia, Istanbul
	0800	L. A. I.	Rome
MON.	0005	S.A.S.	(Rome, Zurich), Frankfurt, Copenhagen, Stockholm
Nov. 9	0745	SABENA	(Athens), Brussels, Paris, New York
	2200	EL. AL.	Athens, Rome, Vienna
	2200	EL. AL.	Nairobi, Johannesburg
TUES.	0700	SWISS AIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
Nov. 10	0800	EL. AL.	Athens, Paris, London, New York
	0945	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1045	S.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	1045	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
WED.	0730	B.O.A.C.	Rome, Frankfurt, London
Nov. 11	1100	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Istanbul
THURS.	0030	S.A.S.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Tokyo
Nov. 12	0700	EL. AL	Nicosia, Istanbul
	0905	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Milan, Geneva, Paris, New York
	1200	S.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	2000	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens
	2240	EL. AL	Rome, Zurich, Paris, London, New York

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

TUES. Nov. 10	1245	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia

FROM HAIFA PORT

Nov. 8, 1953	s.s. ARSU	Larnaca, Iskenderun, Mersin, Antalya, Izmir, Istanbul.
Nov. 12, 1953	s.s. ARTSA	Haifa, Naples, Marseilles

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U.S. Cemetery—Garden of Israel

By THEODOR F. MEYSELS

MORE than 100 tons of rocks and boulders from historic sites in Israel formed a substantial item in the holds of S.S. Expediter, which discharged this dollar export stone in New York on October 29. This was only the first of a series of shipments of material for a "Garden of Israel," now under construction at the Bet Yisrael Memorial Park, Woodbridge, New Jersey.

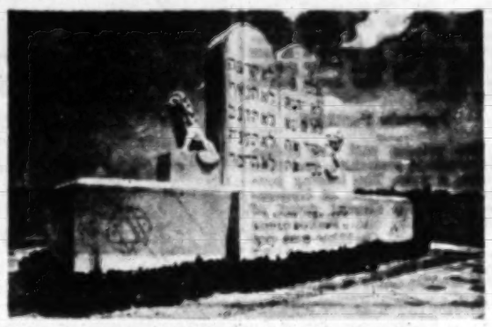
This "Garden of Israel" is to be a new feature of the Bet Yisrael Memorial Park, a cemetery founded by Leon Shipper, as a final resting place without the usual gloomy and depressing atmosphere of such places. The Bet Yisrael Memorial is a park where no headstones mar the beauty of the landscape, instead it abounds with beautiful shrubs and flowers. Though some aspects of the traditional Jewish cemetery are missing, the religious atmosphere is enhanced by works of art of biblical significance. There is a "Well", symbolic of the many wells which figure in the Bible. A shrine immortalizes the Jews killed in Europe. A marble Bible opened at the 23rd Psalm is to be made and a Temple of David is planned.

Bible Land Exhibit

Two years ago, Leon Shipper conceived the idea of a "Garden of Israel," not only steeped in religious tradition, but also providing a permanent Land of the Bible exhibit. The theme is dramatically underlined by a monument designed by Ismar David, the Bond Drive artist from Jerusalem. A central panel showing a biblical map of Israel, will be framed by arcades, decorated with biblical reliefs. Israel artists will be invited to design sculptural decor for the garden which will not only be representative of the flora but also of the living art of Israel.

During his stay in Israel, Mr. Shipper selected sculptural marble from quarries in the hills of Jerusalem, from Galilee, Mount Carmel and Mount Gilboa. With the help of Dr. Y. Bentor of the Hebrew University over 200 specimens of rocks and boulders, some weighing over a ton, were collected from 18 biblical sites—including Mount Zion and Mount Carmel, the Valley of Ela, where the boy David "selected five smooth stones," and Eilat. Some 50 varieties of trees, shrubs and flowers mentioned in the Bible and native to Israel were simultaneously collected under the supervision of Dr. M. Zohary of the Botanical Department of the Hebrew University for shipment to the "Garden of Israel." A few of the plants which are not sufficiently hardy to stand the American winter, will hibernate in a special greenhouse, to be replanted each spring for the annual "Biblical Flower Show."

Cargo of Negev rock



Memorial for the Jews who died in Europe, in the 'Garden of Israel'.

Leon Shipper and the trustees of Bet Yisrael hope to dedicate the "Garden of Israel" on May 14, 1954, the anniversary of the State of Israel. This date, is not set, however, for the completion of the Garden which Mr. Shipper considers the crowning feature of his life's work: the Bet Yisrael Memorial Park, the "loveliest Jewish cemetery in the world." He intends to spare neither pains nor expense to make the "Garden of Israel" the perfect exhibit of the Land of the Bible and the Jewish Nation.

Chance for Sculptors

Mr. Shipper's intention, apart from his use of authentic Israel rock, is to decorate the grounds with the works of Israel sculptors, hewn in Israel marble and framed by Israel flowers against a background of our olives and acacias, is the most promising part of the project, seen from the point of view of a Jerusalem art critic, always on the hunt for occasions for the kind of monumental expression commonly denied to our sculptors.

Sculptors interested in the "Garden of Israel" scheme should contact me — not personally please, but by letting me have their *curriculum vitae* and photos of executed works, which will be forwarded to America.

Concrete And Spatial Music

FOR a long time, musicians have been trying to find ways to produce musical sounds to parallel developments in the shaping of melody, rhythm and that intangible quality called musical colour. Anton Webern and Edgar Varese were among the first to experiment with orchestration, and Toch and Hindemith began using recording technique and sound track for ingenious new techniques of composition. The advent of one recording tape, however, was the real milestone in music's typically 20th century "technical-mindedness."

Musico-technical research is being carried on in three different centres. Paris set the ball rolling with '*musique concrete*'; Germany contributed 'electronic music, and now New York is busily experimenting with 'music for the tape'.

Pierre Schaeffer, inventor of concrete music and director of Paris Radio's experimental studio, regards any and every musical noise as a possible basis for composition. He records the sound of a dripping tap, and by altering the speed of the recording tape produces a complete musical scale based on the original sound; an experiment which can be repeated with any other sound. Combining, editing, montage and cutting can result in a complete musical composition, which the musician will have to plan in close cooperation with a sound engineer. A recent tenday demonstration of the possibilities of this medium produced great interest in musical Paris. Music has been written in this medium by Olivier Messiaen, Pierre Henry, Pierre Boules and Schaeffer. The latter's opera, 'Orpheus' written for three singers and tape accompaniment, will be shortly going on tour.

Beyond Normal Range

Like concrete music, Germany's 'electronic music' is recorded on tape with the help of microphones, the difference being that it only uses sounds produced directly by electronic sound generators; again, the work of the sound engineer is of paramount importance in composing, editing and cutting the work. American tape music is particularly concerned with tones beyond the range of conventional musical instruments, with sound modifications (cutting out overtones, for instance) and with the electronic repetition of any such sounds by means of a specially designed gadget.

Most of these experiments have their parallels in the field of the three dimensional film, for music produced electronically can be projected in any way. In Paris, an effect of this 'spatial' music, or, more accurately, music projected into space, was obtained by reproducing the tape recording through four loudspeakers, two placed in front of the audience, one above its head and one at the back. Four large wire loops connected with the loudspeakers were placed at the front of the auditorium and the speakers were moved about by a man directing a magnetic unit in the air. By placing the unit near to, or far from, the wire loops, the loudspeakers produced different strengths of sounds, sometimes loud, sometimes no more than a faint whisper. This produced a most exciting, three-dimensional effect. Similiar experiments have been conducted with the human voice.

Examples of these new types of music will be heard in Israel this season at the Israel Contemporary Music Centre; Galei Zahal has already broadcast specially selected samples recorded in Paris in its Musical Newsreel.

PETER GRADENWITZ

Art Notes

Israel Loses Original Artist

ALBERT Friedberg arrived from America in 1951. He settled at Ein Hashofet where he died this year during an accident while engaged on archaeological excavations. He was 38 years old. The exhibition of his drawings, prints and paintings at Bet Wilfred Israel, Kibbutz Hasorea, reveals a most sensitive personality and considerable ability in expression. Friedberg's dominant trait was economy of line and simplicity of colour. He was the born abstractionist: the bird flying into the water becomes stylized in the drawing "Wings and Waves," while the same elements form the abstract oil "Primitive Life Patterns." Psychologically, he suffered from a Baudelairean reaction to certain aspects of life. He was influenced by another American painter, Ryder, but I fail to see the supposed influence of Klee. At times one senses a trace of Odilon Redon's lithographs.

The earliest work is the 1942 drawing, "Recruiting Poster," a piece of biting caricature. But soon Friedberg is concerned solely with his own emotions. There is a steady trend, from "Fiddler's Despair" (a 1945 drawing) to "Cape Cod Dunes" and other paintings, to an abstraction which denotes self-containment — no escape for the artist is apparent.

The change afforded by new surroundings worked magic. The fine "Sea Studies," painted on board ship, obtain their rhythm from the swirl of the waves. These small realistic pictures impart the dizziness of looking down from the deck.

Then Israel. 1951 and 1952 were prolific years. He was drawing furiously, exact versions of plants, birds and fish of men working. The objectivity of the exercise was broadening a cramped style and restoring the place of form in his pictures. Yet the sensation of horror persists in the snake-like plant of the almost Surrealist "Near Jerusalem," in the devilish facial expressions of "Pattern of Bulls" (a group of animal heads) and in the mutual attraction and repulsion of a first rate watercolour, "A Frog," purple with green speckles. His last work consists of Negev drawings. Here he has appreciated the massive landscape and caught its essential shape by line and contrasting heavy shading and patches left white.

Nevertheless, I do not feel that Friedberg ever equated art and life. I do not know if Israel's healthy impact might have proved sufficient. Nor is it possible to guess his final goal or whether he was capable of reaching the ultimate heights. One thing is certain; Israel has lost an original and sincerely deep artistic personality.

H. Mocher S'farim, played by direc-

Theatre Notes:

'Shalom Aleichem' in U.S.

"THE World of Shalom Aleichem," an off-broadway production featuring three adaptations of stories by Mendele, Peretz and Shalom Aleichem is now playing at the Barbizon-Plaza Theatre in New York.

Brooks Atkinson, "The New York Times" theatre critic, devoted his two column lead article to enthusiastic praise of the production, a rare compliment, since off-Broadway shows have none of the facilities in props, actors or theatre which give the legitimate Broadway productions all of the ingredients necessary for dramatic success.

Arnold Perl and Howard da Silva who respectively dramatized and directed the three playlets "A Tale of Chelm," "Bontche Schweig," and "The High School" capitalized on the limited facilities. The size of the theatre was turned to good purpose for added intimacy and warmth. There were no elaborate stage settings. The props consisted of a table, a chair, a few screens and masterful lighting effects achieved by Bernard Gersten. The simplicity of the *decor* allowed the cast full manipulation of time and space, and this freedom was combined with novel tableaux and ballet in the playlets.

As the lights dimmed to a packed house, Mendele Mocher S'farim, played by director Howard da Silva, came plodding up the aisle toward the stage pushing a cart full of books. Mendele, with his deep sonorous voice, warm Jewish face and kind twinkling eyes served as a link between the audience and the stage. He told a few stories, leafed through the pages of a book and introduced "A Tale of Chelm," the first one-act play, by pointing to the stage where the angel Pocheis appeared in a white *bobushka*. Very apologetically, almost despairingly, she described how, while flying about distributing foolish and wise souls one day, the bag of foolish souls caught on a treetop and fell tumbling down into Chelm.

Rabbi David, played by Gilbert Green, the Melamed, by Will Lee, and Rifkele, his wife, portrayed by Phoebe Brand, combined gesture, vocal intonation and modern dance movements to give the flavour of Yiddish in the excellent English translation.

The second play, "Bontche Schweig" based on the story by I.L. Peretz was the dramatic climax of the evening. The scene was laid in heaven where white-clad angels in *bobushkas* and skull caps rushed and hummed as the wind in anticipation of Bontche Schweig's arrival.

Silence was the keynote of the production. When the defending angel, Ruby Dee, a Negress, told the sad tale of Bontche's lot on earth, and described each succeeding outrage to the man, his response was silence.

The last playlet, "The High School", (The Gymnasia), based on Shalom Aleichem's story, was less representative of the author's works than the "Tales of Chelm" and "Bontche Schweig."

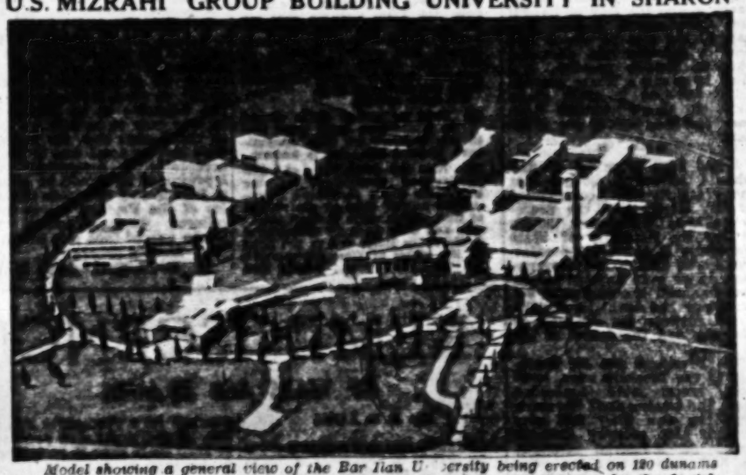
"The Gymnasia" is a story of parents trying to beat the quota system in a Russian High School and is, perhaps, closer to the American audience, which shares much the same problem in relation to certain colleges in the United States.

"The High School" was well acted and directed. The moment when Aaron Katz, (Morris Carnovsky) and his son Moshe (Jack Banning) meet the principal (Gilbert Green) on the first day of school, was a moment of great poignancy. The principal, who had been well-bribed to admit Moshe, cursorily glanced over the list and didn't find his name there. The collapse of hopes after years of study, the dauntlessness of the Jewish parent in trying again and again were conveyed neatly and skillfully. All in all, the playlet was of a more conservative type, theatrically speaking, and lacked the gentle and bizarre quality of the first two presentations.

It is to be hoped that our own theatre will draw more from this kind of a historically meaningful material.

ALIA POLTER SAYEGH

U.S. MIZRAHI GROUP BUILDING UNIVERSITY IN SHARON



Model showing a general view of the Bar Ilan University being erected on 120 dunams of land south of Ramat Gan and Bnei Brak, assigned for that purpose by the Jewish National Fund to the Mizrahi Organization of America. The University, designed by Mr. and Mrs. Schragenheim, is to be built on the lines of an American college. Outstanding feature of this miniature town planning scheme is the flexibility of grouping, which will allow building to be done without interfering with life on the campus. Five of the buildings are at present under construction and the whole project is scheduled to take a period of five to eight years to complete.

Radio Review

Cash Worries Inhibit Art

FROM time to time, criticism of broadcasts and broadcasters has been expressed in these columns. It is put forward in no spirit of pettiness nor for the sake of mere carping. The object is to indicate shortcomings and to suggest potential improvements. A critic must not be too utopian and sigh for the moon without regard for all actual determining factors: but, at the same time, he must insist on ideals, which are tangibly attainable.

On occasions, broadcasters have replied: 'We tend to agree with your strictures, but our material is the best available: where can we get better?'. Having full regard to the current position of radio personnel, it is impossible not to sympathise with their p'light. Every employee of Kol Yisrael is exploited and over-worked. He has to be continually producing or appearing or arranging. Consequently, features tend to be turned out mechanically — with or without the necessary preparation and inspiration. Moreover, the potentiality of innovation is restricted by continual financial considerations. Experimentation is almost entirely absent, both in forms of radio and in personnel. How long is it since we heard a new announcer, a new questionmaster, a new interviewer or a new script-writer? The noses are so close to the ground that the eyes cannot realise they are in a groove.

Learning to Relax

Within these limitations, heroic work is frequently performed — but it is hard to believe that it is the last word, even taking all restrictions into account. For instance, few of the existing personnel possess the most essential qualification of a successful broadcaster — the ability to relax completely and naturally before a microphone. This ability is more than an art—it is a gift. It will need patience and time to find people with this gift—but it is possible. Shmuel Rosen and Yitzhak Shimoni cannot be completely unique in the country. This shortcoming is particularly serious in the case of interviews, because any tenseness on the part of the interviewer will be communicated to the subject, with a resultant failure and lack of naturalness in the conversation.

The future of radio in Israel is dependent on the cultivation of adequate resources in terms of manpower. The search for new talent may impose a strain, but it is a necessity, not a luxury.

LAST week's programme lay largely in the shadow of the various ceremonies connected with the first anniversary of the death of President Weizmann. Many impressive and noble tributes were voiced, one of the most outstanding being Dr. Nahum Goldmann's poised and wise speech at the Jewish Agency meeting.

A special feature by Shabbetai Tevet was Kol Yisrael's main original offering. It was dignified, simple and well-written. The format was familiar, with the narrator's appraisal punctuated at intervals with snatches of conversation and effects. Mischa Ascheroff did a fine job as the narrator. The music, specially composed by Frank Pelleg, was for solo brass instruments. The initial duet for voice and brass was striking, but after the novelty wore off the musical effects were sometimes more incongruous than successful. It may be surmised that the broadcasting authorities did not want to use 'canned' effects on such an important occasion, but could not afford a full orchestra. Their dilemma is not to be envied — but could not the Kol Yisrael Orchestra be pressed into service for such an event?

Bank Leumi Feature

The surprise of the week was Ya'acov ben Herzl's feature on the Bank Leumi. The subject was hardly promising and I braced myself for the usual farrago of interviews. Instead, from its imaginative opening, it proved an original, well-produced and performed feature of absorbing interest and of a high radio quality. Kol Yisrael should let Ya'acov ben Herzl concentrate on writing topical features; he is their best man in this sphere, possessing patent sincerity and radio appreciation.

One final appeal. Our feature writers have discovered that it is possible to make an echo effect, and they are employing it *ad nauseam*. Please keep it for very special occasions.

Pick of next week's listening: 'Bamba' (today at 4.30); Programme for the New Moon (Saturday at 9.30); Dedication of Mossad Harav Kook (Sunday at 5.30); IPO plays Prokofiev's 5th symphony (Sunday at 8.40); Information Please (Sunday at 9.35); Ballet Melodies (Monday at 7.40); 'My Sister Eileen' (Monday at 8.45); Brahs Tzefira and the Kol Yisrael Orchestra (Tuesday at 9).

AUDIO

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 467 M.; HAIFA: 349 M.; TEL AVIV: 22.5, 48.9 & 421 M.

FIRST PROGRAMME

News: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (tomorrow 8.30 a.m.) 1.30, 6.15, 8.30 & 11.00 a.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8.00 a.m., 2.15 & 6.30 p.m.

TODAY

8.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Exercises. 6.40 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 8.30 Talk by Dr. M. Avidor. 8.45 Close Down.

12.00 N. "Music at Noon" (R). 12.30 "Military Bands" (R). 12.50 Programme for Hospitals (R). 1.45 Break for Music. 2.00 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. "Kabbalat Shabat." 4.30 Children's Hour. 5.00 Classical Request Programme: Violin Concerto No. 1 (Paganini); Symphony No. 2 (Schumann). 7.00 Light Music. 7.30 Songs (R). 8.00 Talk. 8.30 Bible Reading. 8.45 Story. 9.00 Friday Night Concert: String Quartet No. 7 (Milhaud), American Art Quartet; Quintet for Wind Instruments (Nielsen), Danish Chamber Quintet; Octet in F major (Schubert), The Vienna Octet. 10.30 Songs (R). 11.00 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.40 Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: "These Things Shall Be" (Ireland); Divertimento No. 11 (Mozart); Divertissement (Ibert). 10.00 Musical Quiz. 10.30 Literature Corner. 11.00 Concert Hall: Overture on Greek Themes (Glazounov); Sheherezade (Ravel); Moldava (Smetana). 11.45 Curtain Up. 12.30 Requests (R). 1.00 Theatres and Films. 1.45 Cantoral Recordings. 2.00 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Variety (R) 4.30 Light Music (R). 4.45 Opera: Aida (Verdi) Acts I & II 7.00 Hanuvdili. 7.02 "Guests in the Studio". 7.30 Light Music. 7.45 Talk. 8.00 Questions & Answers. 8.30 Bible Reading. 8.40 Sport. 8.45 Newsreel. 9.00 Folk Dances. 9.30 Melaveh Malkah. 10.00 Interlude. 10.05 Dance Music. 11.05 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

480, 298, 48.9 M.

English News: 1.45 p.m. 10.15 p.m. French: 2.00 p.m.

Today: 2.00 p.m. Programme for Yemenites. 4.00 Music (R). 4.30 Talk. 4.45 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 4.00 p.m. Music of Our Time. 4.45 Preclassical Music. 5.15 Legends. 5.30 Chess. 5.40 Folk Dances. 6.15 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (32.8 M.): 11.15 Readings & News. 11.30 The Last of Israel. 11.45 "News of the Muse."

Tomorrow: 11.15 News & Programme Highlights. 11.25 Melodies. 11.45 "The Week in the Knesset". 11.50 Melaveh Malkah. 12.00 Talmud Lesson.

ARMY PROGRAMMES (44.4, 238 & 329 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Concert. 7.30 This Week's Events. 7.40 Opera. 8.30 News. 8.45 From the World of Music. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.30 p.m. Opening. 6.35 Saturday Night Programme. 6.50 Folk Dances. 7.00 Variety. 7.30 Today's Events. 7.50 Music (R). 8.00 Questions & Answers. 8.30 News. 8.45 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (16.77 & 34.92 M.): 6.30-7.00 p.m. Today: News, News Talk. British Album. Tomorrow: News, Parliamentary Review, Programme Parade. International Commentary.

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This land of broken fortresses and rusted armour was the setting of the Ministry of Jesus, of the "mighty voice of Jewish song," heard in the Song of Deborah and David's Lament and of the work of some of the finest Jewish scholars and poets who made Tiberias, its capital, a city venerated throughout Jewry.

For the modern tourist and pilgrim, Lower Galilee is a cornucopia of shrines, historical sites and archaeological excavations all within easy reach. Every hill, plain, cleft and stream has Biblical associations.

Tiberias, founded by Herod in 19 C.E., was capital of the Roman district, but its Golden Age did not dawn until two centuries later, when the *Mishna* was completed and later, with the compilation of the Jerusalem Talmud, its reputation as a city of sages and learning and as one of the Four Holy Cities of Israel was well established. The Sanhedrin convened in Tiberias in the second century and the vocalization of the Hebrew Scriptures was perfected there.

Scholars and Poets

Occupied and fortified by the Crusaders, Tiberias fell to Saladin after the Battle of the *Horns of Hittin*. The home of many scholars and medieval poets, Tiberias numbers among its tourist attractions the tombs of some of the greatest figures in Jewish learning. Maimonides, the famed philosopher, whose work influenced St. Thomas Aquinas and the Schoolmen; Rabbi Meir, the wonder-working Talmudic sage of the second century; Rabbi Akiva and Rabbi Jochanan ben Zakkai are all buried here.

Its old fortifications and towers stretch along the seashore. At night the lamps of the quaint old town are reflected in the placid waters of the Sea of Galilee. To sail on its gentle waves against a background of mountains, domes and minarets, under the bright stars is an unforgettable experience.

In daylight one can stand, entranced by the chameleon landscape around the sea, watching the clouds and shadows paint strange designs over hill and valley, a cavalcade of colour breathing an atmosphere of serenity.

Some miles to the West, between the Sea of Galilee and the Mediterranean is Nazareth, a town of little more than 20,000 inhabitants associated with the boyhood of Jesus.

There is no mention of Nazareth in the Old Testament and, paradoxically, the New Testament speaks slightingly of it: "Can anything that is good come from Nazareth?" (John i, 46).

But for the pilgrim, Nazareth is crowded with associations and every stone helps to reconstruct the scene of Jesus' youth. The Church of the Annunciation, the Church of Saint Joseph, the Synagogue, the "Mensa Christi" Chapel and the Spring of Mary's Well lie within a stone's throw of each other.

The present Church of the Annunciation is a fairly recent structure erected on the foundations of the Byzantine Basilica. It is believed that the earlier church was built by Constantine on the exact site of the Annunciation. Part of the basilica has been excavated. A red porphyry column, dating from the fourth century, which marks the spot where the angel Gabriel stood, has been worn smooth by the hands of thousands of pilgrims.

Water Into Wine

Kafr Cana, only a short distance away, is the site of the miracle of the changing of the water into wine. Little has disturbed this small village, set among grape arbours, since the time of the Gospels. The view from the hills above Nazareth and Cana is unforgettable. The rich Valley of Jezreel, stretching to the sea, is bounded by the Carmel, which rises abruptly from the blue Mediterranean and blends gently with the hills of Samaria. Eastwards, under white-topped Hermon are the lesser peaks of Tabor, Gilboa and the Horns of Hittin. It is a panorama of exhilarating beauty.

Mount Tabor's stately peak rises almost 2,000 feet from the plain of Jezreel. On the slopes of the holy mountain Deborah, the Prophetess, sang her song eulogizing Barak's victory over the forces of the mighty Sisera. To Christians, Tabor is the traditional scene of the Transfiguration, witnessed by Peter, James and John, and the mountain has been crowned by a series of churches. During the last few months a new road to the Church of the Transfiguration has been built and the shrine is easily accessible.

Tabgha, said to be the scene of the miraculous feeding of the 5,000, is visited by thousands of pilgrims each year. The remains of a nearby Byzantine Church contain some of the best-preserved mosaics in the country, dating from the sixth century and a design of a basket of loaves and fishes, commemorating the miracle.

After the miracle at Cana, the Gospel says, Jesus, together with his Mother and disciples went to Capernaum, where he recalled to life the daughter of Jairus. Matthew left his work as a tax-collector to follow Jesus, and health was restored to the paralytic and the woman who touched Jesus' garment. Within the Franciscan enclosure stand the ruins of the second century synagogue, built on an earlier structure, believed to have been raised by the Centurion whose servant Jesus healed. The ornate white marble pillars show that it was an imposing building, and gracefully proportioned. Set among dark green foliage against a background of blue sea, Capernaum makes an indelible impression on the tourist's memory.

Above: Basilica on Mount Tabor

Sounds of Battle

Ein Harod lies on the slopes of Mount Gilboa. Gideon camped here with his army before the famous battle with the Midianites near the steep hill which descends into the Valley of Jezreel. Here is the spring where he made his men drank in order to choose those who would take part in the campaign.

Other places in the area are associated with ancient feats of arms and battles. Perhaps the most moving is Mount Gilboa where Saul and Jonathan fell in battle against the Philistines, inspiring one of the greatest poems of world literature — David's lament for Saul and Jonathan. A few miles to the north lies Ein Dor, where Saul heard the witch prophesy his defeat and death. East of Gilboa are the ruins of Beisan where the bodies of Saul and his sons were nailed to the wall by the Philistines. The history of this town goes back to earliest antiquity and excavations have brought to light the remains of nine cities, including Egyptian fortresses and Canaanite temples—one of which is believed to be the House of the goddess Ashtarot where the Philistines kept the armour of King Saul—as well as traces of Philistine, Israelite, Assyrian, Hellenistic Roman and Byzantine civilizations.

Within easy reach of Gilboa is the settlement *Bet Alpha*. The remains of the sixth century synagogue have been excavated to reveal a most interesting mosaic floor whose central *motif* is a great wheel of the Zodiac carried out in fine tesselated designs and surrounded by representations of the Ark of the Covenant, Abraham's sacrifice and other Biblical motifs.

Strife and Bloodshed

A few miles to the West, are the excavations at Megiddo (Armageddon). The site of one of the world's most decisive battles, between the victorious forces of the Pharaoh Thotmes III and the Canaanites. It has a long history of strife and bloodshed. First captured by Joshua, it reappears in the Bible in connection with Deborah's victory over the Canaanite confederation. Its last mention in the Bible is in the account of the death of King Josiah during the battle against the Pharaoh Necho.

In addition to Canaanite and Egyptian remains, excavations have revealed the ruins of the Solomonic town. Remarkably well-built stables for horses and chariots, complete with hitching-posts and watering-troughs, as well as streets and a great central square, bear witness to the prosperous time when this was one of King Solomon's 12 administrative capitals.

Other martial echoes are stirred up by the sight of the Horns of Hittin, a saddle-shaped hill with two peaks, a few miles to the north-east, scene of the crushing defeat suffered by the Crusaders at the hands of Saladin.

A.H.B.

Church at Kafr Cana

Church on Mount of the Beatitudes at Lake Kinneret

Tourists' Happy Hunting Ground

OF course, this is the country of the Bible. Yet sometimes I believe that in talking about Galilee, this prevalence of sacred associations is apt to conjure up for the would-be-traveller visions of hoary antiquity, of discomfort, even of boredom for those who are not historically minded. Thus, it is tempting to try and portray that lovely hill country of Galilee as the tourist paradise it really is, without any reference to the Bible, to Josephus Flavius, St. Jerome or other learned authors.

Let us assume that our foreign guest is a horse lover. We would take him to the Government Stock Farm at Acre, where the cream of Arab thoroughbreds stand in Ahmed Pasha's palatial stables, or gambol in the wide, set into the park-land of English sporting prints. Most probably our horse lover friend is also interested in dogs. Where in the world could one show him a sight more interesting, than Dr. Rudolfine Mensel's "Seeing Eye" farm — in nearby Kyriat Motzkin that trains dogs to lead the blind according to the most up-to-date principles of cyno-psychology?

Take Back Trophies

A man interested in horses and dogs is generally also a hunter. Admittedly our hills, denuded of forests for centuries, do not offer more to the gun than an occasional hare or woodcock. But the magnificent boar hunting in the Huleh marshes quite makes up for such shortcomings and the sportsman can take home some tusks, that will stand comparison with his trophies from other, far more difficult and expensive expeditions.

The fishing rod is the gun's natural companion: to the fisherman our beloved Galilee offers variety, difficult to outnumber in any other country. There is deep sea fishing in the Mediterranean. Beautiful trout rise to the artificial fly in the sparkling headwaters of the Jordan and mighty, sluggish eels can be caught in the swamps. To catch St. Peter's Fish in the Sea of Galilee should be an enjoyable experience to any fisherman, even if he is not an avid reader of the Bible.

Fresh Pastures

The lovely path through the woods of Tiv'on and the wind-swept mountain ridges, rising to 1,200 metres on Mt. Atzmon, await the hiker. In the hills of Galilee he will find everything England or Scotland has to offer in elevation and views. Moreover the climber has terra incognita to explore in Galilee. Many of its rockfaces and canyons have never been conquered by sporting climbers.

Sailing on the Sea of Galilee will be exciting even for the most seasoned yachtsmen, owing to the sudden gales typical for the lake even in the days of the Gospels. For the lazy tourist there are the launches, plying the lake during the days and moonlit nights. To listen from the lake to the faraway music of the Tiberias Lido, and see its coloured lights reflected in the phosphorescent mirror is an experience at once beautiful and less hackneyed than the "Serenatas" of Venice.

To swim, to dine and dance at the Lido, nestling under huge trees on the shore of this lovely lake, 200 metres below sea level, is to my mind, as enjoyable as anything California or Florida have to offer. Truly, if this land of the Bible, this archaeologist's Eldorado were stripped of all its historical prerogatives, it could still enter into competition with the world's most famous holiday playgrounds ...

Th.P.M.

DON'T FORGET TO VISIT...

Tiberias — The soothing waters of the hot springs enhance the natural beauty and historical sights of Lower Galilee's capital.

Sea of Galilee — Celebrated in song in ancient and modern times, a moonlight trip on this lake is more than a romantic interlude.

Mount Tabor — According to Roman Catholic tradition this is the site of the Transfiguration. Rising steeply from the surrounding plain, the graceful basilica at the top surveys the entire region.

Nazareth — When you are footsore with sightseeing, settle down to Turkish coffee in one of the many picturesque cafes, and don't forget to visit the oriental souk and inspect the exquisite handmade lace.

Ein Harod — The Museum of Jewish Art is well worth a visit.

Bet Yerah — The scene of the 'House of the Circles' with its mysterious echoes of a civilization that has passed into oblivion.

Beisan — Antiquities from many centuries reflect famous chapters from history; most memorable, the scene of Saul's tragedy.

Capernaum — Excavations have brought to light remains of an old synagogue, partly reconstructed in the 19th century, with architectural decor of amazing richness.

Bet Gordon — Situated in Degania, the 'mother of settlements,' contains an outstanding collection of Israel flora and fauna.

Sha'ar Hagolan — Contains a highly interesting museum of local neolithic finds arranged in a wartime bunker.

Israel Welcomes Travel Agents

Jerusalem Post Reporter

COCKTAIL parties, air-conditioned buses, official receptions, hotels that can compete with the cream of European and American luxury, all in a setting and atmosphere of the land of the Bible, is what welcomes 35 members of the American Travel Agents' Association who have come here following the society's annual convention held this year in Rome.

The Government Tourist Centre has simultaneously invited six representatives of Swiss travel agencies and over this week and the next, will be showing them all that is most characteristic of Israel. Not only the New Dan Hotel (their visit happily coincides with the opening of this hotel, the last word in luxurious holiday making) and the well groomed beaches of seaside resorts, but also shrines and monuments of interest to Jew and Gentile alike, are on the programme of their tour. They will travel along the recently opened S'dom road to the lowest point on earth, and up the Mount Tabor road to Israel's finest basilica.

Prehistoric caves, Crusader fortresses, villages that have changed but little since Christ walked through them preaching and healing the sick—places with whose names they are familiar from their schooldays, possibly more familiar than with parts of their own countries — will at last become a reality to them and to the many to whom they will 'sell' Israel when they get back to their countries.

The party is made up of the following.

American Representatives

Mrs. Lorene G. Baier, Gausepohl Travel Service, Indianapolis, Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Barros, Proprietors, Wentworth Hotel, New York, Mr. & Mrs. Louis H. Budd, L. H. Budd, Travel Bureau, Newton, N. J., Mr. & Mrs. Jules Cortell, Atlantic Pacific Travel, Inc., New York, Mr. Bernard Deber, Barnum Travel and Ticket Bureau Inc. Bridgeport, Conn., Mr. & Mrs. L. M. Debois, Mitzi Greenman World Travel, Chicago, Miss Ann Egan, Ann Egan Travel Service, Pittsburgh, Mr. Joel Epstein & Miss Epstein, Columbia Travel Bureau, Hudson, N.Y., Mr. & Mrs. Aaron Fay, Fay Tours & Travel, Miami Beach, Mr. & Mrs. Phil Grody, Reliable Travel Bureau, Brooklyn, New York, Mr. & Mrs. Wm. F. Hanestee, Shreve Travel Service, Atlantic City, Mr. & Mrs. Murray Helfetz, Dominion Travel Service, Toronto, Canada, Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Hemphill, Hemphill Travel Service, Inc., Los Angeles, Mrs. Frederick M. Just, Ogman Travel Bureau, Inc., Chicago, Mr. & Mrs. Samuel Katz, Reliable Travel Bureau, Inc., Brooklyn, New York, Miss Louise M. Koppin, Koppin Travel Bureau, Clearwater, Fla., Mr. R. F. Kerr, Kerr Travel Service, Beverly Hills, Cal., Mr. & Mrs. Jos. M. Kimball, Kimball Travel Center, Salem, Mass., Mr. & Mrs. Abraham Lang, Lang Travel Service, New York, Mr. & Mrs. Hans Lavik, Lavik Travel Bureau, Tacoma, Washington, Mrs. Martin Lazar, Nortown Travel Service, Chicago, Mr. & Mrs. D. Lavinson, Proprietors of the Hotel Algiers, Miami Beach, Mrs. H. Lorenz, Delta Travel Bureau, New Orleans, Mr. Joseph Marra, Schenectady Travel Bureau, Schenectady, N.Y., Mr. & Mrs. Milton A. Marks, Marks Travel Service, Dayton, Ohio, Mr. Julius A. Farnes, Majestic Travel Bureau, Elizabeth, N.J., Mr. John B. Panter, Paragon Travel Agency, New Bedford, Mass., Mr. & Mrs. Joseph J. Rosenbluth, Rosenbluth Bros., Philadelphia, Mr. Christian H. Shenk, Ridgeway Tours, Lancaster, Pa., Mr. & Mrs. Franklin Smith, Travel Editor, "Miami Daily News," Mr. & Mrs. Thomas J. Tavano, Tavano's Travel Agency, Niagara Falls, N.Y., Mr. & Mrs. Robert M. Wachtle, World Wide Travel Service, Seattle, Washington, Mr. & Mrs. John M. Waters, Waters Travel Service, Washington, D.C., Mr. Alexander Weiss, Weiss Travel Bureau, Chicago, Ill., Mr. & Mrs. Anselm Wise, A. Wise Travel Com. Bureau, Toronto, Canada.

Swiss Travel Agents

Mr. J. Bally, Knomi Travel Agency, Mr. W. Charbullez, Danzas Travel Agency, Mr. G. Leder, Leder Travel Agency, Mr. G. Olivet, Wagons Lit Cook, Mr. O. Ruf, Hotel Plan, Mr. W. Weber, American Express

Visitors' Gallery: R.W. HEMPHILL

ISRAEL, a natural attraction for the tourist, is "on the right track" in her efforts to provide visitors with every facility needed for his comfort.

These are the words of Mr. R. W. Hemphill, founder and president of the Hemphill Travel Service Incorporated, Los Angeles, California, and he should know. Few people, even in this age of supersonic speed have seen much of the world, and as frequently, as Mr. Hemphill, who this year alone has covered about 100,000.

Mr. Hemphill has spent over a quarter of a century in the travel business. He was the first to organise the now extremely popular "round the world" tours by plane. As he puts it, "round the world business was my first love."

Motivated by the belief that travel means education, the Hemphill world tours are organized to give the traveller a plane's eye view of civilization's westward movement. Twenty passengers plus a trained tour director get into a chartered DC-3 and head west on a 75-day trip from California until they reach Europe.

Up to now, the tours flew to Arab Palestine from Beirut, before continuing. After his three-day stay in Israel, Mr. Hemphill has decided to give serious thought to finding a way to include Israel in the world tour. "We must figure some way to give the American tourist the entire thing."

Mr. Hemphill is no newcomer to the Holy Land, although this was his first visit to the State of Israel: he had been here almost every year between 1929 and 1948. On May 15 of that year he was about to leave Damascus on his way here, when the outbreak of the war prevented him.

He illustrated the enormous progress made here by recalling that when he came into Lydda Airport, the only landmark he could recall from his first visit here was the Jaffa lighthouse.

Showing great familiarity with the geography of Israel, Mr. Hemphill discussed the trip he had made to points north of Tel Aviv including Natanya, Herzlia and Caesarea and evinced pleasant surprise at the country's facilities. The new Dan hotel in Tel Aviv he found to be "ultra-modern and luxurious. It will please the American tourist." The hotels, roads and transportation were "much better than I expected to find," he went on to say.

From Israel Mr. Hemphill is flying to London for a one-night stay there on his way back to the U.S. He was sure that he would be back here soon.

JACK FRIEDMAN

HOLIDAYS IN DECEMBER

In Israel two major holidays are celebrated during December, Hanukka, the Jewish national Feast of Lights, commemorates the Maccabean uprising and victory against the Syrian-Greek invaders. Christmas is celebrated by Christians throughout the world. Special arrangements are made each year to enable visitors from abroad to take part in the festivities.

TWENTY-one centuries have rolled by since the Maccabees raised the standard of revolt at Modi'in against the Syrian-Greek invaders, and the little village in the Judean foothills is in ruins. Each Kislev 25, (December 2 this year), faithful to their history and traditions, the youth of Israel carry a symbolic torch in relays from Modi'in to Tel Aviv and Jerusalem.

Lit at the site of the Maccabee's village, the torch is carried by young runners through the Youth Village of Ben Shemen, through the town of Ramleh and into the metropolis of Tel Aviv. On the torch-bearers go to Rehovot, there to light a memorial candle at the grave of Chaim Weizmann, Israel's first President, and then on to the holy city of Jerusalem to light the first candle in the Hanukka candelabrum.

The lights of the eight-branched menorah will be lit atop synagogues and Government buildings in Israel and in tens of thousands of homes throughout the land for eight days beginning on the evening of December 2.

On the night of December 24-25, the bells of more than a dozen churches will herald the beginning of Christmas in the new city of Jerusalem, echoing and re-echoing through the ancient hills of Judaea.

The bells will ring in the churches of Jaffa, where Simon Peter saw his vision; in the lovely Basilica on the summit of Mount Tabor, the scene of the Transfiguration; and in more than 20 churches, monasteries and religious institutions in Nazareth. The chimes will toll in the monastery at Tabgha, scene of the miraculous feeding of the 5,000; on the palm-dotted shores of the Sea of Galilee, where the Sermon on the Mount was delivered and, in humble Galilean villages where little has changed since the first Christmas.

Jerusalem and Nazareth are the centres of the observance of the Gregorian Christmas.

The State of Israel grants special facilities for Christian pilgrims, broadcasting special services, and enabling pilgrims to pass in and out of the Old City without the usual formalities.

In the Galilee hill town of Nazareth, illuminated crosses gleam from church spires on Christmas Eve and the lights of Christmas trees shine from the windows of many of the houses. The midnight Mass in the Church of the Annunciation, attracts many pilgrims who descend into the grotto below the church where, tradition has it, the archangel appeared to the Virgin.

In the Baptist Church in Nazareth, just before Christmas, a traditional Nativity play is performed by the children.

This year, as over countless years of the past, hundreds of pious pilgrims will come to Israel to celebrate Christmas in the Land of the Bible.

PROMOTING TOURISM

TOURISM is important to Israel and interest in its promotion is shared by many organizations and public bodies. How can their basis of cooperation be strengthened? What can be learned from experience and direct contact with tourists? What are the possibilities for further developing the present publicity campaign as well as the general effort to encourage tourism to Israel? These were some of the problems that last month's Jerusalem Tourist Promotion Conference set out to discuss.

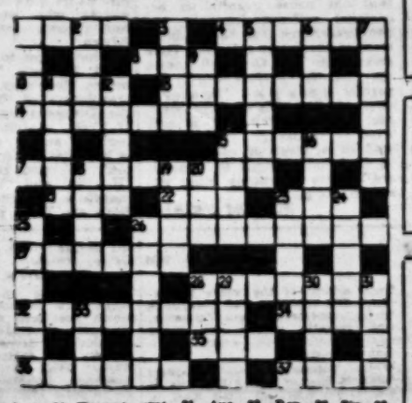
The Conference, called by the Government Tourist Centre, was opened by Mr. Peretz Bernstein, Minister of Commerce and Industry, who stressed that the treatment given to tourists during their stay was the best propaganda. Subsequent speakers included Mr. Z. Sussayeff, Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry, representing the main official office concerned with tourism. He stressed the Government's readiness to invest in tourism, but called on the tourist trade to make an equal effort to promote cooperation and initiative. Mr. Walter Eytan, Director General of the Foreign Ministry and Mr. A. Irron, Director of the Tourist Centre, also spoke.

Organizations and public bodies represented at the Conference included tourist and travel agencies, the Hoteliers' Association, organizations maintaining tourist clubs, municipalities and public bodies. Their delegates took an active part in a discussion that was mainly focussed upon these points:

- Municipalities must take a more active part in developing tourism in their own areas by taking care of the local services rendered to tourists, e.g. beautifying the countryside; marking sites of historical importance as well as the roads leading to antiquities; taking part in the publicity campaign.
- While considerable improvement in hotel accomodation and service were acknowledged, suggestions were made for further extending tourist facilities in this sphere.
- The provision of luxury air-conditioned motor coaches and the new Sdom Road had considerably eased the difficulty of taking tourists into the heart of the Negev, but further investment must be made in developing tourist attractions in this region.
- More guides must be trained. Special courses should be established to instruct new personnel as well as refresher courses for working guides.

It is hoped that this step will lead to further coordination in the future. It would yield considerable benefit to the general campaign for promoting tourism to Israel.

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

1 Skin to keep out of sight. 4 Reading to ruminate over? 8 The skipper's head-dress. 10. Order it or leave it out. 13 It may be mine also. 14 Break up. 15 It's liable to get shorter day by day. 17 In devilish hands? 21 That same old groove. 23 Often in cosy surroundings? 24. Metal used in the fighting services. 26 Dairy flower? 27 Keep with hearty thanks! 28 Is posed in a way. 32. Can sometimes make you puff. 34. Always figures in the complete version. 36 A word in the Kentish dialect. 38 Extract by force. 37 A letter to a man in the valley.

DOWN. — 1 A bit of a hoodlum, but a great seaman. 2 A letter from Daisy. 3 Little creature with paws? 5 Heatedly flattened. 6 He's found in the Bible and the like. 7 Follows the paths. 9 Favourite temper? 11 Not very important. 12 Money can be held in it. 15 Mostly consume food. 16 Smart as a little bird with no tail? 18 You'll see us turn to it for clothes. 19 Knock out. 20 Put in a mouse-trap. 22 Edible, but apparently over-ripe. 24 Tender woman? 25 Dare he stick? 26 Race in a carriage for a drink. 28 Animal ode, perhaps. 29 This way for Fleet Street. 30 Shape of the ground. 31 Land of suffering. 33 Get something solid inside you.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1, Lamp. 4, Ap-pear. 8, Vi-a. 10. (d)Avid. 12. Standard. 14, Finance. 15, Winter. 17, Pluto-crat. 21, Ape. 22, Ron. 23, Sip. 26, Rectangle. 27, Window. 28, Attract. 32, Tom-caddy. 34, Ever. 35, Dry (cell; dock). 36, Hatter. 37, Once.

DOWN. — 1, Loaf. 2, Ma-in. 3, Disc (jockey). 5, Pundit. 6, Eva. 7, Riders. 9, (h)Ate. 11, V-ill-a. 13, Dan-te(a). 15, Want. 18, Twig. 19, (co)Upon. 21, Crew(e). 20, Roc. 23, Sh-are. 24, P-lace. 25, Switch (back). 26, Rotate. 28, Add. 29, Tyre. 30, Avon. 31, True. 33, Act.

BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

NOVEMBER PROBLEMS

(1) Match-points. East-West vulnerable.

South	West	North	East
1C	—	1H	—
1S	—	3S	—
?			

You, South, hold:
S. A Q 10 9 7
H. 5
D. A
C. Q J 10 8 3 2

What do you bid?

(2) Rubber bridge, both sides vulnerable.

North	East	South	West
1H	—	?	

You, South, hold:
S. A 8 5
H. 7 4 3 2
D. A K 3
C. 7 3 2

What do you bid?

(3) Match-points, neither side vulnerable.

West	North	East	South
1H	Db	1S	?

You, South, hold:
S. Q 10 8 7
H. 6
D. Q J 9 8 6
C. K 9 5

What do you bid?

(4) Rubber bridge, both sides vulnerable.

North	East	South	West
1C	—	1H	—
1S	—	?	

You, South, hold:
S. 4 3
H. 10 9 7 5 4 3 2
D. A K
C. K 6

What do you bid?

(5) Match-points, North-South vulnerable.

North	East	South	West
1S	Db	?	

You, South, hold.
S. 2
H. K 10 8 6
D. Q J 9 7
C. K J 8 4

What do you bid?

Our readers are requested to forward their solutions to reach the Tel Aviv Office of *The Jerusalem Post* by Sunday, November 15.

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Greatness and Destiny

By ANDREW BOYD

WINSTON CHURCHILL: The Era and the Man. By Virginia Cowles. Hamish Hamilton. pp. 390. 18/-.

Amongst the many biographies of Churchill which have appeared in recent years Miss Cowles' "Winston Churchill: the Era and the Man" stands out as an independent assessment whose human interest never declines into mere gossip-mongering. The author is an American journalist with considerable experience of English as well as American politics, and she has the additional advantage of knowing Mr. Churchill personally. Her attitude of critical attraction to her subjects is, one suspects, a fairly common one amongst those of his associates who are not personal friends.

A Leader of Men

The qualities which attract are obvious and generally acknowledged even by his critics—Churchill's brilliance as parliamentarian and military strategist, orator and writer; his sense of history, of the destiny of men and nations; his gusto for life and for the part he himself has played and is playing in it. The defects inherent in these virtues are an ambitious careerism which makes the hero, as the author says, "more eager to give a dazzling performance than to get at the core of a problem;" an individualism which makes him an awkward colleague to work with; and an unquestioning self-confidence which has on several political occasions, such as the 1945 election, led to his downfall. Again, few would deny these Churchillian weaknesses, though their extent and importance is more difficult to assess. Miss Cowles omits one, however, which deserves mention: an autocratic cast of mind of Edwardian vintage which has never taken kindly to the twentieth century notion that power resides ultimately with the common people.

As the author indicates in her title, she pays considerable attention not only to her central figure but to the main events of his times — the South African war and the first world war, parliamentary and social reform under Liberal administrations in the first two decades of the century; the abdication of Edward VII; the years of appeasement and Churchill's "finest hour;" his post-war eclipse and return. She also quotes a good deal of illuminating contemporary comment on events and personalities which is not easily available elsewhere. One is particularly grateful for some minor oddities in a history whose general outline, though perennially fascinating, is fairly familiar — for instance, Trotsky's fiery review in the mildest of literary weeklies of Churchill's book "The Aftermath"; and Churchill's description of Bernard Shaw's visit to Moscow with "Arch Commissar Stalin... pushing aside his morning's budget of death warrants and *lettres de cachet* (to) receive his guests." The fight may have been deadly serious then, but the gusto with which it was fought gives it an appearance of happy innocence to the reader from the atomic world.

Miss Cowles devotes only four chapters out of twenty-three to the vital years of the last war, which is the more regrettable since the period preceding them had already been given considerable attention by earlier biographers, notably Philip Guedalla. Within its limits her account of war-time policies and politics is penetrating and exciting, but marred by a strong antipathy to President Roosevelt which results in a misinterpretation of events at Yalta and Teheran. The misjudgments of Russia's attitude were not all on Roosevelt's side: Churchill must bear some of the responsibility.

Children playing with primitive toys in one of the border settlements in the Negev. Photos by Hirshbein.

New Theory of Society

By Z.W. LAQUEUR

THE NEW SCIENCE OF POLITICS. By Eric Voegelin. University of Chicago Press. 193 pp. $3.

This book has been hailed in America as one of the most important books of our times. The intention of the author is to redeem political science from the havoc caused by positivism and to lay the foundations for a new science, in contradistinction to, and continuation of, Max Weber who reduced, as Prof. Voegelin puts it, the principle of a "value free science" *ad absurdum*.

After a number of historical essays on "representation and existence," "representation and truth," and "the struggle for representation in the Roman Empire," the author tackles Gnosticism, the root of the evil of Modernism and of most, if not all, catastrophes that befell mankind during the last thousand years such as: Schisms and Protestantism, the French revolution and the totalitarian state.

Although Gnosis accompanied Christianity from the beginning, the author is mainly concerned with a not very well-known medieval thinker, Joachim of Flora, who has in recent years for some reason or other attracted the attention of the eschatologists. Joachim's symbols: The third realm, the leader, the gnostic prophet, and the brotherhood of autonomous persons are really the end of the beginning: Speculation on the meaning of history, the idea of a radical and immanent fulfilment, the "video" of history. The first danger then is the destruction of the truth of the soul, the second the fallacious immanentization of the Christian *eschaton*.

"On the basis of this fallacy," the author says, "Gnostic thinkers, leaders and their followers interpret a concrete society and its order as eschaton... It results in a false picture of reality, with practical consequences when the false conception is made the basis of political action..." "Politically the Gnostics can neither transfigure the nature of man nor establish a terrestrial paradise; what they actually establish is an omnipotent state which ruthlessly eliminates all sources of resistance and first of all the troublesome Gnostics themselves."

Conservative Liberalism

This short resume which, we freely admit, cannot do justice even to the central thesis of the author, tends to show that he set out to perform a not unnecessary task: To destroy some of the pseudo-liberal clichés, to preach a more adequate understanding of the structure of reality, to restore somewhat the balance in the direction of a conservative philosophy of history and theory of political action. In his polemics against Laski and the "progressives" who believe in science as something that makes them sophisticated not to believe in God, and who deny the problem of human existence in society except the immanent satisfaction of the masses, he stands on strong ground. But it reveals at the same time the weakness of his whole argument when he discusses liberalism as the immanent salvation of man and society which is surely a misrepresentation.

What recent history has shown is indeed that any political movement will have to be based on a much closer study of man and society if it is not to fail dismally in its task. But the author goes much farther and makes the fatal step from a conservative philosophy of history to a reactionary one: This is shown in his rejection of all ideas and movements in history which were in opposition to Catholicism, and it is demonstrated on the political plane in an almost uncritical and static understanding of "reality." He says that American and English democracies represent most strongly in their institutions the truth of the soul, but there is little doubt that to him the British Welfare State is already a Gnostic heresy.

From such a point of view and with this equipment Prof. Voegelin will hardly be able to find many and enthusiastic helpers to restore the forces of civilisation, to "kindle the glimmer of hope into a flame by repressing Gnostic corruption."

ESSAYS IN PHILOSOPHY

TEVA VERUAN (Nature and Spirit). Philosophical Studies by Ben Zion Rappaport. Mosad Bialik, Jerusalem. 263 pp.

B. Z. Rappaport's earlier books, "Knowlege and Reality" (Berlin, 1924) and "Thinkers and Thoughts" (Cracow, 1936) are unavailable, so that the present volume, which was recovered from the holocaust its author did not survive, is the only source through which the reader can trace his ideas.

Even a superficial perusal reveals this Jewish philosopher-teacher to have been well versed in many of the philosophical movements of the 19th and early 20th centuries, in particular Neo-Kantianism, Positivism and Realism, as well as the classic English and German philosophers. In addition, he had a good knowledge of medieval Jewish philosophy, Spinoza, and Hebrew literature of all periods.

Fundamental in Rappaport's criticism is his treatment of the basic problems of philosophy: the nature of cognition and the relationship between spirit and reality. Realizing that the scientific world of modern man, in contrast to Renaissance man, has been broken down into specific fields of specialization, so that the scientist, in consequence, has only a limited, partial view of reality, Rappaport defines the aim of philosophy as the acquirement of a general, integrated world-view, to be derived from an examination of the conclusions of the sciences.

We quite agree with the need of contemporary man for a general world outlook, but differ when Rappaport separates philosophy from science, holding that the "queen of sciences" can have no practical purpose. It seems to us that the materialist (neither "vulgar" nor pragmatist) position is hardly given its due. Our philosopher adopts an irrationalist position, and makes such statements as "I do not believe in nature" and, in respect to the view he criticises, that philosophy's purpose is to solve the riddle of the world rationally — "I do not know how much it can succeed in doing so."

This is the kind of reserve and modesty which most philosophers of the great schools did not have. However, we are not surprised at the position Rappaport takes, considering that on the question of the reality of the external world, for example, he is a critical-realist, because he wants to leave room for "the thing in itself."

For one who believes that the primary task of philosophy is to continue the sciences, and to correlate them with reality so as to bring about a progressive state of change and freedom of control, it is hard to bridge the gap between the fruitful position Rappaport does take up in his moral philosophy, when he emphasizes that the purpose of humanity is to produce creative labour ("The Mission of Man") and the sterility of his tendency towards "philosophy for philosophy's sake."

Perhaps the greatest value of these essays is their exceptionally clear exposition and clarification of philosophical problems and theories, which reveal the author to have been a teacher of calibre, worth listening to and learning from, even when we disagree.

DOV VARDI

PEACE FOR EUROPE

GERMANY — KEY TO PEACE. By James P. Warburg. Harvard University Press. $4.75.

One of the most persistent American critics of U.S. policy in Western Europe, Mr. James P. Warburg, in this book draws on his considerable experience in U.S.-German Affairs.

Mr. Warburg's thesis is that "to contain Russia, we have brought into being a new, unpredictable Germany which may prove to be more difficult to contain than Russia herself.... Given the wrong start made at Yalta and Potsdam... one might say that the partition of Germany, for a time at least, was made inevitable. But, given partition, it was by no means inevitable that the West should create, in the two-thirds of Germany which it controlled, a nation that would constitute a new threat to the peace of Europe and of the world."

Warburg wants the Western Powers to make specific proposals for a German peace treaty, based on a policy "which can be wholeheartedly accepted by France."

"Only when this is done," he says, "will it be possible for the Western Powers to take the initiative in a conference with Russia... If Moscow accepts the proposal, the first great step will have been taken towards a European peace settlement. If Moscow rejects a proposal which the peoples of Europe consider just and desirable, then at least the psychological precondition for the success of the present NATO plan will have been created."

Proposals for Settlement

Warburg's specific ideas for settlement include:

1. That Germany shall be permanently deprived of East Prussia and Upper Silesia, but that the remaining former German territories annexed by Poland in 1945 be returned.

2. The first step in the Western proposal should be the suggestion that, for a certain number of years, the Saar be placed under a United Nations mandate, guaranteeing its political independence until its status is finally determined by a plebiscite.

3. The Western powers should propose that, under the peace treaty, Germany shall be kept disarmed and demilitarized for a period of five, or perhaps ten years, with the explicit provision that, if universal disarmament shall not have been achieved at the end of that period, all restrictions applicable to Germany alone shall be lifted.

4. The Western Powers should propose a guarantee of German neutrality by all the signatories of the peace treaty for a period during which Germany is denied the right to rearm; if, at the end of that period, German rearmament is permitted (by reason of failure to achieve universal disarmament) then the guarantee shall lapse, and Germany shall have the right to enter into whatever military alliances she might wish."

Warburg challenges anyone who thinks that the NATO programme will eventually produce a force capable of sustained offensive action. He doubts that the Soviet leadership can be expected to watch quietly while such a force is being assembled in Germany. The cardinal fact, in his opinion, remains that the only way to protect Western Europe from Russian invasion is to prevent that invasion from being launched." NATO is a deterrent. It can never be anything more. If war comes, in spite of the deterrent, our commitment to fight in central Germany will actually become a liability.

(UP)

TRIBAL LIFE IN AFRICA

FACING MOUNT KENYA. By Jomo Kenyatta. Secker & Warburg, London. pp. 288.

Jomo Kenyatta's remarkable study of African, and particularly Kikuyu ethnography, was first published in 1938. The present reprint, published this year, retains an introduction by Professor Malinowski, the distinguished anthropologist of the University of London, and the preface to the first edition by Kenyatta himself. But there is no reference in this edition to the struggle now going on in Kenya between the Kikuyu tribesmen and the British authorities, and none to the fate which has overtaken the picturesque author of the book.

In the knowledge of the Mau Mau rebellion one can, of course, detect its threat and the causes of it in this account of tribal customs and traditions by one who was at the same time a scholar of pure Kikuyu (Kenyatta says it should be written *Gikuyu*) descent and a politician with considerable western training. There is a warning of the dark struggle that began last year in the epigraph to Kenyatta's book: "To Moigoi and Wamboi and all the dispossessed youth of Africa: for perpetuation of communion with ancestral spirits through the fight for African Freedom, and in the firm faith that the dead, the living and the unborn will unite to rebuild the destroyed shrines."

Impact of Land Tenure

But in general this account of tribal customs is unimpassioned and objective. Only in the section dealing with the origin and development of Kikuyu land tenure does a note of bitterness reveal the nationalist politician in the scholarly anthropologist: land tenure is "the most important factor in the social, political, religious and economic life of the tribe," and according to Kenyatta, disregard of the tribal laws and rights of land tenure by the British colonists is at the root of the conflict between the two peoples.

There are chapters on the initiation of boys and girls from childhood to maturity; on the marriage system; on sex life among young people; religion and ancestor worship; magical practices; and the so-called "New Religion," in which there is already a hint of rebellion against the teachings of Christian missionaries and, indeed, against foreign influence of all kinds. And at the end of the book one is aware of a people with a high degree of social consciousness and a "way of life" it has the right to defend, however hopelessly.

R.D. ELSTON

Impressions Of Sicily

SPRING IN SICILY. By Peter Quennell. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London. 112 pp. 15 sh.

In this handsomely presented, beautifully written travel book, Mr. Quennell leads us not only to fascinating buildings and breath-taking landscapes, but to the rewarding interior of his own mind; rewarding, that is, if we can overcome the resistance aroused in us by a cold and an aloof temperament.

Certainly Mr. Quennell will frighten off the reader who prefers the more human touch. This he rarely supplies, choosing apparently to keep a distance between himself and the less civilized aspects of life. Typically, the bandit Guiliano draws from him only a few lines of comment, but Goethe's Sicilian visit of a century before inspires many pages. Encounters with the natives are sparsely recorded; habits and customs almost anthropologically set down.

But the approach is "cultured"—in the negative and positive connotations of the word—it is, nevertheless, the latter sense which is predominantly relevant, since Mr. Quennell is able to draw on a wide range of knowledge in various fields, a knowledge made useful by the sensibility accompanying it. His chapters are informal and built around the associations summoned up by the particular object under his scrutiny. And so he circles the island, always allowing his thoughts free rein. The effect is that of conversation. And because Mr. Quennell's associations are rich, the conversati is often very good indeed.

His discursiveness knows no "just" apportioning of subject matter. He deals no longer with a subject than he is interested in it, which is why more pages are given over to detailed descriptions of buildings and statues than to anything else. Excellent as these descriptions are, the patience and beauty of his style are wasted on them, for it is vain to try to "reproduce" in prose what the original expresses in stone. Even photographs are much more useful for this purpose, as those illustrating the text make clear. And this is true even though Mr. Quennell's prose is not merely literary, but solidly based on technical knowledge.

The fact, nevertheless, remains that the prose, despite its occasional self-consciousness and the preference for the latinate word is absolutely splendid. Time and again Mr. Quennell comes up with the perfect word, the perfect image: "facades... swell out like sails of stone obeying the propulsion of a soft wind"; "(goats)... trickle and spill in a river of animation"; "a first locust-horde of Crusaders." There are many other examples as good.

ROBERT FRIEND

Round The Bookshops

HEBREW . . .

The late Professor M. D. Cassuto, Prof. Yoseph Klausner and Yehoshua Guttman have collaborated in producing "Sefer Asaph" (The Book of Asaph, Mosad Harav Kook, IL.5.500) a collection of essays in Jewish Studies. Prepared in honour of Rabbi Prof. Asaf, it has now become a memorial volume for the great scholar. (Prof. Klausner himself is this week represented by the second six-volume edition of his "Historia Shel Hasafrut Halvrit Hahadasha" (History of Modern Hebrew Literature, Ahiassaf, IL.32—.) In his monumental work on which he was engaged from 1926 to 1950, the author places Hebrew literature into the framework of world literature.

S. Gorfinkel's "Alliotcha Shel Tova" (Tova's Adventures, Niv) is the story of a girl who was forced to spend a good deal of time in the Ghetto, escaped the Germans, made her way across the sea to Palestine only to be welcomed by the clubs and bullets of the British soldier. The writer has culled her information from boys and girls who have been lucky enough to escape the fate which has overtaken thousands of others and has built up a composite picture of their adventures, their dismay and their hopes.

Schocken has published a new edition of Weizmann's "Massa Vamaas" (Trial and Error, IL.4.400).

A paean of glory for the spirit of the young volunteers who went out to fight the invader and overcame the greatest of odds is Anda Pinkerfeld's "B'hayalhem" (In Their Lives, Amihai, IL.1.950). "Tziporei Nod" (Birds in Flight, Yavneh, IL.1.750) is another collection of poems by the famous Indian poet Rabindranath Tagore, while "Pit'hu Et Hasha'ar" (Open the Gate, Hakibbutz Hameuhad) by Kadja Molodowski is a translation of songs for children, with a story about the poetess by Yaacov Fichman.

"Hashvuyim Halvanim" (The White Captives, Amihai, IL.1.950) by Main Reade is a story of adventure experienced by young cadets who were shipwrecked and thrown onto the coast of Africa.

What seems to be a thriller is Enid Blyton's "Ta'alumot Hamalka Hash'hora" (a far fetched translation of "The Mystery of the Disappearing Car," Ktavim, IL.1.700), the story of five detectives and a dog. Karl May is here with a couple of "Venatou." "V. and the Westerners" (IL.1.200) and "V. and the Comanchi's Treachery" (IL.1.700). Both are Tevel publications.

For the very young, there is "Kismei Andersen" (Andersen's Charms, Ktavim, IL.2.800) and "Olam Ha'agada" (The World of Legend, Tevel, IL. 3.800) by the Brothers Grimm.

"Hassadeh" for September is out with its usual complement of useful and interesting information, and "Garden and Landscape" is also on hand but a wee bit too late. Its seasonal notes hold good for the month of publication, August, but are hardly applicable in the first week of November.

Futures.

Am Oved will shortly publish the collected poems of Esra Dannman, poet, essayist and theatre critic.

Rahel Ben-Zvi Yanait, who is working on her memoirs, will shortly turn over her manuscript to Aganat for publication.

The deadline for submitting manuscripts of hitherto unpublished stories or novels for the Masnadin "Asher Barash Prize" is Tuesday, February 16, 1954.

M.H.

Gilboa's Picture Books

"DA'AT," Tel Aviv, has published three folio folders of colour reproductions of watercolours and pastels by David Gilboa with commentary by J.J. Braslavski — "Jerusalem's Old City," "Land of Israel" and "Old Safad."

"Jerusalem's Old City" contains 16 vedutes of the lost Jewish Quarter in pastels; they are somewhat chalky and stylised impressions rather than documentary illustrations. They date from 1946, and I believe that Gilboa would tackle the theme differently today.

"Land of Israel" contains reproductions of more recent watercolours which show considerable progress. All of them have atmosphere and some are really good.

The most successful of the three publications is the "Safad" folder. These watercolours give the essence of the ancient, sacred city in the mountains. Although impressionist, they are statements of architectural form with three-dimensional depth, works of lasting value. The commentary, moreover, avoids the usual generalizations and gives an excellent description of Safad's monuments; an instructive map is added. A quarto edition of this publication would form an exemplary Safad guidebook.

The three Gilboa publications are produced in impeccable taste. They are far superior to the usual albums, bound in leather substitutes and tinfoil. Lewin-Epstein's colour prints are true facsimiles; the lay-out and cover are simple and clear. Almost for the first time a series of books has been published, which will equally represent the art of Israel's painters, the craft of Israel's printers and the taste of Israel's publishers in foreign countries.

TA.Y.M.

EILAT ALBUM

Isa Hershkowitz, Eilat's painter and curator of the Maritime Museum there, has published at Aharoni's, Ramat Gan, a concertina folder of postcard-size watercolours, featuring the colourful and fantastic aquatic fauna of the gulf of Eilat.

Her portrayals of the original personalities one meets in the sapphire waters of Eilat Beach are enchanting, amusing and, I believe, zoological documentaries. The winged monster, the zebra-striped creatures and the squinting pot-belly are little masterpieces.

Miss Hershkovits countered my complaint that all the fish are anonymous, with the statement that, for the time being, they really have no names. The *Va'ad Halashon* has not yet had time to allot proper names to Red Sea fish and the Latin names would be useless to the layman.

The tiny album has a charming cover, populated by shells, sea-hedgehogs and corals. It is the first worthwhile souvenir offered to visitors to Eilat, and a far nicer souvenir than the bottles with coloured sand and tortured coral twigs on sale there. Anyone abroad will enjoy receiving such a picture postcard with the postmark of Israel's Red Sea port.

TA.Y.M.

Life and Letters

S.L. Gordon Anniversary

The 20th anniversary of the death of Shmuel Leib Gordon ("Shalag") will be marked by the publication, on Sunday, of his collected poems which appeared originally in various Hebrew periodicals between 1900 and 1928. In 1896, Gordon taught at the first Hebrew school in Jaffa, but returned subsequently to Warsaw where he became one of the leaders of the "Tarbut" movement. He returned to the country in 1924. Author of several educational works, he is best known by his life-work, the popular 15-volume commentary of the Bible.

One of Gordon's sons, Mr. Moshe Gordon, is director of the Bialik Institute in Jerusalem.

Writers' Income Tax

The Writers Association is said to have come to an agreement with the Ministry of Finance whereby writers will now be permitted to include the time factor in their income tax computations. Till now, it has been customary for a writer to pay a tax on the author's fees realized in the course of the year without taking into account the amount of time he spent on his work. Under the new arrangement, he will be able, for the purpose of his assessment, to spread that income over the number of years it took him to turn out his work.

The snag, however, is that the arrangement is said to apply only to works sold to publishers for a single, one-time payment, thus ruling out royalties altogether.

Stamp of the Week

A great bell hangs in Berlin ready to strike when the people of Germany are united again. It is the Freedom Bell, pictured here on this German stamp printed in photo-gravure with a perforation of 13½.

The bell weighs 10 tons and was cast at a factory in Croydon, England, for the American Crusade for Freedom.

To buy it and hang it in Berlin, more than one million citizens of the U.S. paid a subscription. They wanted the bell to be symbolic of the liberty which is the keynote of their country. And they wanted it to mark the frontiers of freedom.

So they sent it to the City Hall in West Berlin and there on October 24, 1950, General Lucius Clay tolled it as a call of hope from the free world to those behind the Iron Curtain.

Five figures on the bell represent five races of mankind passing the torch of freedom. Around the base is an adaptation of President Lincoln's famous and hopeful words: "That this world under God shall have a new birth of freedom." The stamp costs 2d. in London.

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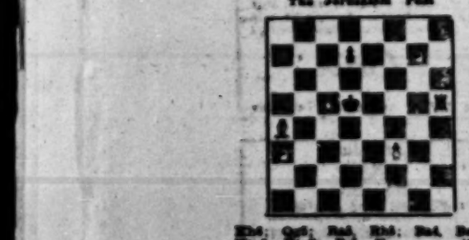

White Mates in Two

ELISAVETA BIKOVA NEW WORLD WOMAN CHAMPION

The match for the world championship title among women, which took place in Leningrad, resulted in a victory for the challenger E. Bikova over the present title holder Ludmila Rudenko. The new champion won the right to play Rudenko in the tournament which was year by Moscow, and has now succeeded in beating her rival by 8½:6.

GAMES FROM THE CANDIDATES' TOURNAMENT

Game No. 616

In the following game Najdorf succeeded in evading one of the finest attacks of the whole tournament. His opponent was the young Soviet grandmaster Mark Taimanov, who recently shared the Soviet championship with world champion Botvinnik.

White: Taimanov. Black: Najdorf. 1.d4 Kf6 2.c4 g6 3.Kc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.Kf3 0-0 6.Be2 e5 7.0-0 Kc6 8.d5 Ke7 9.Ke1 Kd7 10.Bd3 f5 11.f3 f4 12.Bf2 g5 13.Kd3 Kf6 14.c5 Kg6 15.Rc1 Tf7 16.Re2 Bf8 17.c:d6 c:d6 18.Qd2 g4 19.Rc1 g3 20.h:g3 f:g3 21.B:g3 Kh5 22.Bh2 Be7 23. Kfb1 Bd7 24.Qe1 Bg5 25.Kc2 Bd3+. 26.Kb1 Qg5 27.Bf1 Raf8 28.Rd1 b5 29.e4 g2 30.a:b5 a:b5 31.Rc7 Rg7 32.Kb3 Kfh4 33.Rg2 Bh3 34.Qe2 K:g2!! 35.B:g2 B:g2+. 36.Q:g2 Qh4! 37.Q:g7+ Kg7 38.Rg2+. Kh6 39.Ke1 Kf4 40.Rg3 Bf2 41.Rg4 Qh3 42.Kd2 h5 43.Rg8 and White resigned.

Game No. 617

In the following game Najdorf himself becomes the victim of a brilliant attack by ex-world champion Max Euwe. The faultlessly conducted game is a serious bid for the beauty prize of the tournament.

White: Euwe. Black: Najdorf. 1.d4 Kf6 2.c4 g6 3.g3 Bg7 4.Bg2 0-0 5.Kc3 d5 6.Qb3 dc 7.Bg5 b6 8. B:f6 Q:f6 9.e3 Kc6 10.c5 b5 11. Bd3 Kb4 12. Kge2 Qd8 13.h4 f5 14. K:c6+? Q:c6 15.e4 e5 16.K:e5 B:h3 17.K:f7+ Qf6 18.g:f3!! B:a1 19. K:d8 B:f6 20.Kf7+ Ke7 21.Kh6 Q:f3 22.Kf4 Kb6 23.Kd3 Rad8 24. Rhe1 Rd6 25.b4 Rg6 26.Kf5 R:g2 27.f:g2 R:d3 28.Kf3 Rd8 29.Re1 R:d4 30.Re2 R:a4 31.Qe3 Qe2+. 32. Rg1 Qf1+ 33.Ke3 Qf5+ 34.Kd3 Qf5 35.Qg5+ Ke8 36.Qb8+ Kg6 37. Qg7+, resigns.

SMYSLOV'S VICTORY

Final scores in the 30 rounds challengers' tournament at Zurich, which has been described as the strongest in modern times, were: Smyslov 18; Bronstein, Keres, Reshevsky 16; Petrosjan 15; Geller, Najdorf 14½; Kotov, Taimanov 14; Averbach, Boleslavsky 13½; Szabo 13; Gligoric 12½; Euwe 11½; Stahlberg 6.

Smyslov will play a match for the world championship against the holder, Michail Botvinnik, in Moscow next spring, according to a report in "The Times."

The Light Side of the Tournament

Reshevsky announced that he had to go to the synagogue in Zurich every Saturday; it took the tournament director Alois Nagler several hours' phoning to fix his playing hours for the first Saturday, and it was finally arranged that Szabo and Reshevsky should play from 8.15 in the evening until 2.15 a.m. Sunday. Reshevsky finished his prayers at 4.15 on the Saturday and came to the tournament room in Neuhausen by a specially chartered automobile. Taxis had again to be booked to convey both Szabo and Reshevsky back to their hotels in the early hours of the morning; and a special meeting of the committee had to be called to approve the alteration of playing hours of this game.

All the players and their seconds except Euwe were lodged in the Bellevue Hotel at Neuhausen, still under construction, but the workmen delivered the court of work until 10 a.m. each morning, so as not to run the least risk of disturbing the players' sleep.

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